FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

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ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

Dispute With British Over TV Show Continues C 1
UK Ambassador's Recall Sought C 1
Foreign Minister Receives Ambassador C 1
Charge in London Issues Statement C 1

PDRY

Further Reports on Change in Leadership C 2
Brezhnev Cables Congratulations C 2
Muhammad Meets Soviet Envoy C 2
YAR President Sends Congratulations C 2
'S. Yemen Freedom Radio' Comments C 3
Muhammad Expresses Solidarity With Soviet Union C 3
Muhammad Chairs Central Committee Session C 5
Council To Meet Under Muhammad 26 April C 5

EGYPT D 1

MENA: Nile Waters Diverted to Sinai D 1
President as-Sadat Will Inaugurate Tunnel 30 Apr D 1
Mubarak Receives Israeli, U.S. Ambassador, Others D 1
Khalil Will Lead Delegation to Autonomy Discussions D 2
Dr Ghali Confers With British Ambassador D 2
Papers Comment on South Yemen Changes in Leadership D 3
MENA: Oil Prices Will Be Discussed at African Summit

IRAQ E 1

Official Source Denies Coup Attempt, Denounces Aden Government E 1
[Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 17 Apr] E 1
Foreign Minister Does Not Expect 'Open War' With Iran E 2
Helsinki Press Conference [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET 16 Apr] E 3
Copenhagen Press Conference [Copenhagen AKTUELT 18 Apr] E 3
Romanian Foreign Trade Official Arrives
Zairian Official Arrives With Message

LEBANON G 1

Prime Minister Discusses Domestic, External Factors for Crisis G 2
Major Haddad Issues 'Warning' to Al-Huss, Butrus G 2
Nepal Recalls 500 Troops; Irish Replace Own Soldiers G 2
Further Report G 2
Israeli Gunboats Reported in Waters Near Sidon

SYRIA

Al-Asad, Zhivkov Head Official Talks in Damascus H 1
Bulgarian Party Paper Interviews Information Minister H 2
PDRY Envoy Arrives With Message for Al-Asad H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Ministers Hold Talks With PRC's Chen Muhua I 1
Berbers in Tizi Ouzou Demand Cultural Recognition I 1
EL MOUDJAHID Reports Activities of FLN in Bulgaria [11-12 Apr] I 2

LIBYA

PDRY Presidential Envoy Arrives With Message for Al-Qadhdhafi I 3
Al-Qadhdhafi Gives 'Political Lecture' to Students, Professors I 3

MAURITANIA

Talks With Libyan Delegation Held 22 Apr I 4
Government Announces Recognition of Zimbabwe I 5

MOROCCO

Government Severs Diplomatic Relations With Cuba I 5
GDR Foreign Trade Official Leaves, Agreement Signed I 5
Prime Minister Holds Talks With Gabonese Counterpart I 5
Mbeiame Ends Visit I 6
Premiers Issue Communique I 6
Energy Minister Holds Talks With Gabonese, French Officials I 7
Documents on Saudi Talks Signed in Rabat I 7

SUDAN

At-Tuhami Expects Discovery of Large Gas, Oil Deposits I 7

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Replaced; Mzali Appointed I 7

ISRAEL

Cabinet Session Ends, Resolutions Reported N 1
Further Details on Session N 1
Weizman Leaves for Washington, Comments on Lebanon N 2
Irish UN Battalion Adjusts Position in Lebanon N 2
IDF Radio Reports N 2
Replacement of Irish Units N 3
Begin Meets Irish Envoy, Condemns UNIFIL Soldiers' Murder [DAVAR 22 Apr] N 3
Sharon Criticizes Begin, Burg, Shamir on U.S. Talks N 4
Tamir on Settlements, Democratic Party Withdrawal From Cabinet N 4
Jerusalem Still Awaiting U.S. Reply to Begin Document N 4
HA'ARETZ Analysis of Document [23 Apr] N 4
Military Develops New Medium-Range Missile N 5

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ECA Secretary Addresses OAU Economic Meeting in Lagos Q 1
Situation in Chad Discussed at OAU Meeting Q 1
Commentary Calls for New World Economic Order Q 1

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Delegation Leaves for Lagos To Prepare OAU Summit R 1

KENYA

Somali Vice President Stops Over in Nairobi R 1

TANZANIA

Cholera Kills Nine Persons in Mbozi District R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Dacko: Self-Help Economic Programs Essential S 1

CHAD

Fierce Fighting Wreaks Heavy Toll, Positions Unchanged S 1
Sporadic Firing S 2

ZAIRE

Mobutu Reorganizes Intelligence Service, Other Bodies S 2

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

President Receives Algerian FLN Delegation T 1

LIBERIA

Nation To Maintain Existing International Relations T 1
Thirteen Former Officials Reported Executed T 2
Former County Attorney Arrested for Treason T 2
Foreign Minister Receives Lebanese Ambassador, Others T 3
Further Details T 3

IVORY COAST

Mauritanian Envoy Delivers Message to Houphouet-Boigny T 3

MALI

President Traore Receives DPRK Delegation T 4

NIGERIA

Negotiations Begin To Repatriate 25,000 Ghanaians T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

President Sends Anniversary Greetings to SWAPO U 1
Tanzanian CCM Party Delegation Arrives in Luanda U 1
CPSU Central Committee Member Ligachev Arrives for Talks U 2
Delegation Returns from Zimbabwe Independence Ceremony U 2
Congolese Militia Delegation Arrives in Luanda U 2
SWAPO Promises Intensified Guerrilla War in Namibia U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Bank Governor Returns from Moscow Economic Talks U 3
Nicaraguan Official Arrives in Maputo 21 Apr U 3
Leaves for Angola U 3

ZAMBIA

Nicaragua's Ortega Arrives for Talks With Kaunda U 3
Kaunda Denounces Dissidents for Inciting Assassinations U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

Minister Claims Agitators Responsible for Student Unrest U 4

ZIMBABWE

Bulgaria's Takov Issues Statement on Relations U 5

SAUDI ARABIA

DISPUTE WITH BRITISH OVER TV SHOW CONTINUES

UK Ambassador's Recall Sought

LD231056 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Riyadh, 23 April, SPA--The Council of Ministers has discussed Saudi-British relations in light of the negative attitude taken by the British Government to the showing of the abominable TV film, the tendencious information campaign accompanying that showing which aimed at being offensive to the Islamic Shari'a, the encroachment on the Arab and Islamic values and traditions, and hurting the feelings of the Saudi people.

The council has decided to postpone the presentation of letters of credentials by the Saudi ambassador-designate to Britain, a matter which removes the need for the presence of the British ambassador to the kingdom for the time being. The council also carefully examined the question of economic relations between the Kingdom and Britain and particularly the activity of British companies in the kingdom.

Foreign Minister Receives Ambassador

LD231202 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1105 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Riyadh, 23 April, SPA--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the Foreign Minister, received in his office at 1200 today Mr James Craig, British ambassador to the kingdom.

Charge in London Issues Statement

LD231326 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1231 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The Saudi Arabian Embassy in London hit out today at the "fierce and malicious" media campaign in the UK which had led to Britain being asked to withdraw its ambassador.

A statement issued by the charge'd'affaires at the Saudi Arabian Embassy said: "The charge d'affaires regrets the deterioration of the relations between Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom as a result of the fierce and malicious campaign which was directed against Saudi Arabia on television and other information media in the United Kingdom and which was aimed at attacking the Islamic Shari'ah (Islamic law) and the values and traditions of the Saudi people. This, in spite of what always has been known about Saudi Arabia's great respect and regard for the values and traditions of the British people and all the other friendly people as well.

"The charge d'affaires expresses his sincere hope for the restoration of the relations between two countries on a more solid and strong basis in light of our conviction of the paramount importance of the mutual interests which bind the two countries together and the long-standing friendship between the two peoples."

A spokesman at the British Embassy in Jiddah commented by phone today: "We believe the Saudis put out a statement. I believe it's to the effect that the ambassador has been asked to leave. "We hope that normal relations will be resumed as soon as possible. I've no more to say than that for the time being." He would not comment about the reason for the request to leave or when the Ambassador Mr James Craig would be expected back in Britain.

A spokesman for ATV, which made the controversial television film screened recently about the execution of a Saudi princess for adultery, said the company had "nothing further to add to previous statements." The company had already said that before transmission of the programme it had considered a request from the Saudis not to show it. "We said then we would stand by our guns and we still stick to that," said the spokesman.

FURTHER REPORTS ON CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP

Brezhnev Cables Congratulations

LD221824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1805 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 April, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has congratulated 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on his election as secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee.

"The Soviet Union," the telegram reads, "will continue unswervingly, as before, on the side of the friendly South Yemeni people in their struggle to defend the gains of revolution and national independence and sovereignty, for social progress and against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction."

Leonid Brezhnev expressed the certainty that the relations between the two countries, based on the friendship and cooperation treaty "will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen, universal peace and international security."

Muhammad Meets Soviet Envoy

LD221522 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, acting chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office last night Comrade Feliks Fedotov, the Soviet Ambassador in Aden. The ADEN NEWS AGENCY reports that the comrade ambassador congratulated brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on his election to the post of secretary general of the YSP Central Committee. At the meeting a number of issues relating to the development of bilateral relations between the YSP and the CPSU and between the governments of the two friendly countries were discussed.

YAR President Sends Congratulations

LD221530 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Radio San'a' said this afternoon that brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the northern part of the homeland, had cabled congratulations to brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The cable reads:

I am personally pleased to convey to you, on my own behalf and on that of your brothers of the government and people of the northern part of the homeland, fraternal congratulations on your election as acting chairman of the Presidium and secretary general of the Central Committee of the southern part of our dear homeland. I am certain that our fraternal relations will grow in strength and firmness so as to bring to realization the hope of our Yemeni people to restore the unity which is our goal and which is conducive to prosperity and stability. We shall always remain loyal to the principles of the 26 September and 14 October revolutions and will continue to forge ahead to promote further cooperation and joint action in all fields to bring our Yemeni people, in both the northern and southern parts and our Arab nation as a whole, full prosperity. May God grant you success and help you to bear your weighty responsibilities. May we all be guided by God along the path of unity. Please accept my fraternal consideration and appreciation.

'S. Yemen Freedom Radio' Comments

JN221622 (Clandestine) South Yemen Freedom Radio in Arabic to South Yemen 1315 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Gulf magazine SAWT AL-KHALIJ has published an important report showing the interaction of circumstances and the backstage activities going on in the international political sphere. The report says that Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev advised 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il that the Marxist regime in Aden should not attempt to exceed its current limits and that it should not try to expand or involve itself in plots since this could lead to bad consequences for this regime at this delicate phase of the Middle East question and the problem of Afghanistan.

This advice was somewhat reflected in the statement 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il made to the Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR. In that statement, Isma'il said that he did not want to export revolution or mount invasions. It was, indeed, a strange statement, because it is contrary to the Yemeni Socialist Party's [word indistinct] which unanimously calls for exporting revolutionary violence.

Let us now go back to the advice which the Soviet leader sent from the Kremlin to his high commissioner in Aden, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. If what the Gulf magazine said was right, then this proves our earlier belief that it is the Kremlin which manipulates [words indistinct] these puppets in the PDRY. Therefore, we were not surprised when Aden Radio announced yesterday that 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il had tendered his resignation from all his posts for health reasons. We were also not surprised that the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party accepted his resignation from the party and from his post as president of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council. Moscow instructed that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il should be placed [words indistinct] these days, because he presents a distorted and (?poor) image of the puppet regime in Aden.

Let us suppose for the sake of argument that the communist regime in our country has decided to stop exporting acts of sabotage. This is a very remote possibility. Still, there can be no coexistence between this regime and the Arab and Islamic peoples. There is a crisis of confidence in the whole region concerning the Aden regime. This crisis can only be overcome if the Aden regime stops exporting its Communist revolution, mounting invasions and dispatching saboteurs.

MUHAMMAD EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH SOVIET UNION

LD222120 ADN Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Dear listeners, we now present on radio and television the speech of brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee secretary general, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. [begin recording]

Dear comrades: Over the past 2 weeks our country has witnessed many political and cultural activities marking the 110th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Vladimir Ilich Lenin, leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution and founder of the world's first worker and peasants state.

With these activities our party expressed its deep appreciation for the proletarian struggler and prominent internationalist leader, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and its loyalty to the revolutionary ideas of scientific socialism, the development of which Leninism contributed. But t is is not the only purpose of our celebration of this occasion, for it is linked with our death-defying defense of and deep loyalty to the theory of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism on which our party depends in its struggle at national, pan-Arab and international levels.

Lenin's ideas are the YSP's ideals and principles. In our country the theory of scientific socialism has proved to be the theory without which we would find it difficult to guarantee the social development and progress our people desire. Lenin's ideas were, are and will continue to be the inexhaustible source of inspiration for our party and our working class and for all the toilers of our country in the struggle to build the new Yemeni society, free from all forms of class oppression and social subjugation. On the basis of the theory of scientific socialism, the development of which was linked with Lenin's struggle, sacrifices and theoretic creations, and following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, national liberation movements in many countries won great victories for the development and social progress of their countries. One of these countries is Democratic Yemen in whose sky rose the fluttering (?banner) of the revolution, illuminated by the theory of scientific socialism. When the Great October Socialist Revolution proved victorious in Russia, Lenin became deeply convinced that socialism would triumph in all countries, because it is the most progressive system and because it is a system that liberates man from all types of subjugation, oppression and persecution.

Here we are today, more than 60 years since the founding of the first socialist state in the world, living in the age which is proving the validity of Lenin's predictions for the triumph of the ideas of the revolutionary theory, the ideas of scientific socialism, ideas which are deeply and firmly linked with the leader of the socialist revolution, Lenin. The world socialist system has developed and, under the leadership of the state and party founded by Lenin, has become an enormous, colossal power, deemed to be the object of pride of revolutionaries throughout the world. The remaining colonialist and reactionary systems collapsed and continue to collapse on all continents. Thanks to the influence of Leninism and the Great October Socialist Revolution, many world and Arab national liberation movements and a number of developing countries have shifted to the positions of socialism, including Democratic Yemen, which, by virtue of the clarity of its political stance and its choice of the (?respectable) path of developments--the path of scientific socialism--withstood many conspiracies. Our correct choice and our revolutionary will prove stronger and more capable of settling issues with the enemies of our revolution. The hostile forces repeatedly tried to disrupt and shatter our revolution and party, but on each occasion our party and its scientific socialist leadership proved more conscious of the interests of the workers, giving practical expression of its loyalty to the party's principles and revolutionary theory and thus foiling the gambles of the enemies.

After successfully leading [words indistinct] the Great October Socialist Revolution and founding the Soviet state, Lenin, by relying on the experiment of Soviet authority, proved that no authority existed more democratic than workers' rule directly exercised by the workers through their vanguard parties. In our country, relying on the Leninist experiment as a basis, as well as on the militant legacy of our Yemeni people, we have entrenched democratic traditions.

All workers and toilers rally round our party and Democratic Yemen has become a beacon not only for the Yemeni revolutionary movement but also for all the revolutionaries and progressives in the Arab homeland, as well as those in a number of countries whose peoples are struggling for liberation, democracy, progress, peace and socialism. On this basis, and as we hail the efforts made during the past few days to celebrate the 110th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, I extend our warm greetings to the loyal friend and comrade of our party, to the great party of Lenin and to the friendly people, the builders of the first socialist state in the world, the Soviet people, who are linked with our Yemeni people and our Arab peoples by the strongest and warmest affection and militant friendship consolidated in the course of the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for the sake of the victory of the ideas of scientific socialism.

We stress on this occasion that our friendship and entrenched cooperation have become a fundamental component of the Yemeni revolutionary process and [words indistinct] the progressive achievements of our revolution and people. To this end, inasmuch as the Soviet-Yemeni friendship between our two peoples have grown and developed, our bilateral relations, militant friendship and entrenched cooperation will continue to develop and consolidate on the basis of the noble principles and joint aims linking our party with the party of Lenin, the CPSU. These will ever remain our principled positions and we will not deviate from them. These are the principles for which our party struggled and will continue to struggle to bring about their victory. They are principles that will not be subdued because they are for humanity, for its better future and for its social progress.

Thanks to our adherence to these principles and on the basis of the unity of our people led by our YSR, we are not most confident that we shall triumph in our struggle to protect and reinforce full national liberation, achieve economic and social progress and the unification of our Yemeni homeland and people and effectively participate in the struggle of the forces of revolution and progress in our Arab homeland against forces of colonialism and neocolonialism, Zionism and reaction and for the sake of strengthening our militant relations with all the forces of world revolution, headed by the world socialist system led by the USSR, the great homeland of Lenin. Thank you. [End recording]

MUHAMMAD CHAIRS CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

ID221544 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Apr 80 EA

[Text] The Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee tonight resumes its regular session under the chairmanship of brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Central Committee continued its session this morning with debate on a report on the economic situation.

COUNCIL TO MEET UNDER MUHAMMAD 26 APRIL

ID221546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Apr 80 EA

[Text] The Supreme People's Council will hold its first session for the current year 1980 under the chairmanship of brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, on Saturday 26 April. The council will discuss several important issues.

MENA: NILE WATERS DIVERTED TO SINAI

NC221836 Cairo MENA in English 1830 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Ismailia, Egypt, April 22--(MENA)--Nile waters poured into Sinai for the first time in history today through six pipelines stretched under the Suez Canal.

The water discharge will reach one and a half million cubic meters a day, and will irrgate 30,000 acres along the east bank of the waterway.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT WILL INAUGURATE TUNNEL 30 APR

NC230720 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 23 April--Next Wednesday, President Anwar as-Sadat will inaugurate Martyr Ahmad Hamdi Tunnel, which links Sinai with the Nile Valley. The president will then go to the new village of Mit Abu al-Kawm in Sinai to plant the first tree there before returning to Ismailia.

President as-Sadat will go to Al-'Arish on Thursday to attend the Labor Day celebration and deliver an important speech there.

MUBARAK RECEIVES ISRAELI, U.S. AMBASSADOR, OTHERS

NC221305 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 22 April--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received the Somali ambassador in Cairo, Abdulrahim Farah. He also received Minister of State for War Production Engineer Kamal Tawfiq Nassar.

Husni Mubarak also received the Israeli ambassador in Cairo Iliyahu Ben-Elissar. He also received Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, member of the People's Assembly.

The vice president later received Minister of Manpower Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, in the presence of the chairman of the Agricultural and Water Resources Workers Trade Union, Mukhtar 'Abd al-Hamid; workers' secretary of the National Democratic Party Ahmad al-Ghufrani; and vice chairman of the Labor Trade Union, Sayyid Ibrahim Shibli.

Husni Mubarak also received the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton.

KHALIL WILL LEAD DELEGATION TO AUTONOMY DISCUSSIONS

NC230600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 22 April--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil will lead the Egyptian delegation to the discussions on full autonomy for the Palestinians. They will open in Herzliyya next Wednesday on the level of the heads of the Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli delegations in accordance with the agreement reached during the separate Washington discussions between President Carter and President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin on the need to intensify the discussions before May 26.

In tomorrow's edition, AL-AHRAM says that during these discussions Egypt will reaffirm its position on autonomy including:

The raising of the question of security at the first meeting of the discussions.

The participation of the United States in the standing committee to conform with Washington's role as a full partner in the negotiations and in the settlement. This committee consists of Egypt, the Palestinians, Israel and Jordan.

The standing committee's duty should be the coordination and settlement of differences between the elected Palestinian authority and Israel.

Egypt's insistence that the establishment of settlements threatens the process of comprehensive and durable peace in the area.

The Egyptian delegation to the Herzliyya meetings will include defense and war production minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz and the heads of the Egyptian delegations to the subcommittees emanating from the general conference of the autonomy discussions.

DR GHALI CONFERS WITH BRITISH AMBASSADOR

NC221542 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 22 April--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met with the British ambassador to Cairo, Michael Weir, and briefed him on the progress of the tripartite autonomy negotiations for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The discussion at the meeting also dealt with the position of Europe, its role and views on the situation in the Middle East. Dr Butrus Ghali and the British ambassador also discussed the situation in Africa.

PAPERS COMMENT ON SOUTH YEMEN CHANGES IN LEADERSHIP

NC0220845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 22 April--The newspapers AL-AHRAM and AL-AKHBAR regard it as improbable that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il left the presidency in South Yemen for health reasons. Their editorials state that the reason was far more than that.

AL-AHRAM says that certain things are taking place in South Yemen which are closely connected with the Soviet Union. The paper questions whether the rise of 'Ali Nasir--the new Yemeni president--to the top position was a prelude to a new personality called 'Ali 'Antar or whether this was a perpetuation of 'Ali Nasir's powers to complete the task of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il or to play a new role?

The paper stresses that it is difficult at present to answer these questions but that the coming days will provide an answer.

AL-AKHBAR stresses that the resignation of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was a well known communist call by which they want to cover up the situation in South Yemen.

The paper says that there have been many statements and speculations about the reasons for this sudden coup in Yemen. However, the basic fact, which we must both confirm and make the basis of all speculations and forecasts, is that the persons currently ruling South Yemen have no opinion or willpower; they are being moved like chessmen by the Soviets to their desire to serve Soviet interests and objectives.

The paper adds: Nevertheless, the coup will have far-reaching implications and a movement in the Arab area will follow. We do not rule out the possibility that the movement might be an armed Soviet action in the area as part of a Soviet plan to bring pressure upon the oil countries in the Gulf area.

MENA: OIL PRICES WILL BE DISCUSSED AT AFRICAN SUMMIT

NC221210 Cairo MENA in English 1123 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, April 22 (MENA)--Minister of Planning Dr. 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid said that oil prices and the higher prices (?applied) by oil exporting states every now and then, are expected to come foremost among issues to be debated by African leaders, during the extraordinary African economic summit conference, to be held in Lagos on April 28, 29.

Dr. 'Abd al-Majid pointed out in a statement today that the trend of developing and African states, which appeared during the meeting of the Group of 77 is that developing states are the first to suffer from the continuous escalation of oil prices.

This fact is one of the main reasons behind huge deficit in balances of payments of developing countries, which will reach $80 billion in 1980, 'Abd al-Majid said, adding that all economic aid available to cover this deficit does not exceed $20 billion.

The minister of planning pinpointed that developing countries tend to adopt practical steps towards discussing with oil exporting states, the high oil prices and their dangerous impact on the economy of developing states. They will also stress the necessity of sounding the opinion of developing countries when raising oil prices.

'Abd al-Majid further said that oil exporting countries are expected to be isolated from the group of developing countries during the United Nations General Assembly's session, to be held in August.

Concluding, the Egyptian minister pointed to the importance of economic problems of African and developing countries, represented in holding an extraordinary economic conference for the first time at the level of a world continent.

Egypt is not affected by the issue of oil prices like the rest of developing countries as it is now considered one of the oil exporting states, 'Abd al-Majid added.

OFFICIAL SOURCE DENIES COUP ATTEMPT, DENOUNCES ADEN GOVERNMENT

LD221311 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 17 Apr 80 pp 1, 23

['Abdallah al-Qaq report: "Coup in Iraq Denied; Baghdad: 'Aden Has No Ethics'"]

[Text] Baghdad--Iraq yesterday ridiculed Beirut press reports that a coup d'etat attempt was discovered a few days ago, before it could take place. A senior Iraqi official source told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that such reports are absolutely groundless and that the purpose behind them is to conceal the truth about the current Arab-Iranian conflict and the Arab nation's struggle to combat foreign intervention in the area and oust Iranian forces from the three Arab Gulf islands. The source told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that the same paper [not specified] reports the arrest of religious men in Syria but says nothing about them. Meanwhile it attacks Iraq for proscribing the activities of the Iranian Ad-Da'wah Party, which collaborates with communism in striking at the nationalist forces in Iraq and creating problems in the area. The source wondered in whose interest this blatant attack was made in Iraq. He said that solidarity and cohesion must prevail in Arab relations at this stage and that problems hindering national progress must be avoided.

Replying to a question regarding the expulsion of about 70 Yemeni students from Iraq, the source said: "These students are hostile to the Arab nation and have been distributing pamphlets attacking the Iraqi regime. Moreover certain cells among them have been found to be cooperating with the Soviet Union and supporting Afghanistan."

The source added: "It is illogical for us to pay money to these South Yemeni students and provide them with places in our colleges when they are hostile to Iraq."

The source said that these students have confessed their activities and admitted to the authorities their belief that "anyone not loyal to the Soviet Union is a traitor." We found this incompatible with our hospitality to them and with the financial and educational aid we provided for them, and we decided to expel them. It has become evident that the Aden government has no "Arab ethic" whatever. The senior Iraqi source said that Aden is enlisting agents to carry out Marxist activities against this country and is building Soviet bases in the Gulf area.

Iraqi officials believe that the South Yemenis have sold themselves to the Soviet Union and that there is no question of restoring Iraqi-Yemeni relations to their previous state.

FOREIGN MINISTER DOES NOT EXPECT 'OPEN WAR' WITH IRAN

Helsinki Press Conference

LD221353 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 16 Apr 80 p 6

[Jan-Anders Ekstrom report: "Iraq's Foreign Minister: One Religion Must Not Have All The Power"]

[Text] Helsinki--A peaceful solution to the conflict between the Arab states and Israel will only be possible when military balance is achieved in the area.

It would be a "good starting point" for a process toward peace is Israel were to withdraw from the occupied areas. So stated Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi at a press conference in Helsinki on Tuesday. According to Hammadi, it is obvious that the Israeli side has no interest at all in discussing a "just and durable solution" to the conflict, as long as Israel is able to feel militarily superior because of the support of certain major powers.

The Iraqi foreign minister, who on Tuesday concluded an official visit to Finland, also accused the new leadership in Iran of jeopardizing the stability of the area through its attempts to export the Iranian revolution to neighboring countries. These attempts, according to Hammadi, are the main cause of the tense situation between Iraq and Iran.

Iraq's Arab Socialist Ba'th Party cannot accept a "theocratic system" of the sort that Ayatollah Khomeyni wants to see in neighboring countries too. It must never happen that a single sect has all the power.

"But Khomeyni does not even seem to want to begin serious talks on the normalization of relations between Iran and Iraq," Hammadi said, explaining that Iran only accepts talks "on the technical level of foreign ministers." Iraq sets the condition that the negotiations take place between delegations with the authority to make binding decisions.

Hammadi did not seem, however, to consider the possibility of the conflict deteriorating into open war.

The foreign minister also commented on the much publicized questionnaire sent out by the Iraqi Embassy in Helsinki to a number of Finnish companies asking if there were "Jews or Zionists" within the management of various companies. According to Hammadi the matter reflects an Arab boycott decision dating from 1948 which Iraq "cannot break."

"We cannot cooperate with companies which work actively for Israel. There is a very long blacklist of companies in different countries. Companies are placed on or removed from the list depending on how their contacts with Israel develop," Hammadi said.

He added that Iraq distinguishes between Jews and Zionists. Iraq is prepared to accept cooperation with companies that have Jewish influence at management levels if the Jews in question adopt a politically neutral stance and avoid Zionist involvement.

Copenhagen Press Conference

LD221355 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 18 Apr 80 p 10

["Iraq Wants Increased Contact With All of Scandinavia"--AKTUELT headline]

[Text] Copenhagen--Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi claims that Iran is committing acts of terrorism against his country but does not believe that there is any risk of war between the two states despite the tense situation along their common border.

"Iraq is a country without alliances and therefore a supporter of noninterference in the affairs of other nations," Hammadi said yesterday at a press conference in Copenhagen. In military terms Iraq is by far the stronger of the two.

The Iraqi foreign minister has been on a 2-day official visit to Denmark and had talks with Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen and Energy Minister Poul Neilson, who will visit Iraq next month to discuss possible oil supplies to Denmark. Iraq is one of the biggest oil producers in OPEC.

Hammadi said that he and Neilson discussed the possibility of state oil supplies to Denmark in general terms.

He dismissed press reports that Iraq is behind sabotage actions against Iranian oil installations and said that Iran will not decide who rules in Iraq.

This was a reference to Iran's religious leaders who have urged the population of Iraq, where the majority are Shi'ite Muslims like the Iranians, to topple the present regime.

Hammadi said that Iraq has left the so-called Arab rejection front, which seeks to heighten opposition to the Arab-Israeli peace agreement. However, Iraq still considers Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat a "traitor" and still considers itself at war with Israel, he said.

During the press conference Hammadi refused to answer a question from an Israeli woman journalist on the grounds that he never answers questions from the Israeli press.

The Iraq foreign minister also dismissed reports in the international press that the Persian Gulf state of Oman has granted the United States naval and air base facilities in the event of a crisis in the strategically important waters through which the major part of the West's oil is shipped.

"We have asked Oman, and they have replied that they have not given the United States any military facilities," the foreign minister said.

On the subject of Afghanistan, Hammadi said that Iraq is critical of the Soviet military intervention but that the Baghdad government did not wish to break the friendship treaty with Moscow because of this. The Soviet Union has supplied the lion's share of Iraq's modern weapons.

Hammadi said further that his country wished to expand relations with the Scandinavian nations, including Denmark, and that during his talks with Danish Government representatives he expressed Iraq's desire to expand cooperation in a number of fields, including technology, culture and energy.

Hammadi said that he had reached agreement with his Danish hosts on increased contacts between the two countries on various levels. He added that Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen had accepted an invitation to visit Iraq at a later date.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL ARRIVES

JN221816 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 April--Ion Nicolae, Romanian first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, arrived here tonight on a visit of several days to Iraq.

The Romanian official will hold talks with Iraqi officials on the progress of the two countries' trade and economic relations. He will also discuss with them the preparations made for the meeting of the joint Iraqi-Romanian committee for economic, trade and technical cooperation, which will be held in Bucharest at the beginning of next month.

ZAIRIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

JN222038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 April--Lengema Dulia, Zairian foreign affairs under secretary, arrived here tonight on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Dulia stated that he is carrying a written message to President Saddam Husayn from Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko related to bilateral relations as well as the current Arab and international situation.

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, EXTERNAL FACTORS FOR CRISIS

NC221825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today addressed the Chamber of Deputies, which had convened for a public debate. Dr Salim al-Huss said: The Lebanese people as a whole and each Lebanese individual have the right to say that the issue is one of a conspiracy against Lebanon and that the parties to this conspiracy are bigger than Lebanon. However, Dr al-Huss said, we exchange accusations and trade blame, as if there had been neither a plot nor plotters.

The public discussion session did not end today, but it was extended until next Thursday. The session was addressed by the following deputies: Michel Sassin, Hasan ar-Rifa'i, Farid Jubran, Najah Wakim and Yusuf Hammud. Their speeches followed a comprehensive statement by Prime Minister al-Huss. In his statement, Prime Minister al-Huss dealt with all the domestic and external factors of the crisis as well as the government's past and present attempts to provide a breakthrough for remedying this state of affairs.

The prime minister concluded his statement by calling on the Lebanese to remain steadfast in face of the things to which they are being subjected. In his statement, Prime Minister al-Huss explained the reasons for the existing state of affairs in Lebanon, which have come about because of events. He also explained the attempts the government has made several times and from different perspectives to provide a breakthrough to deal with this state of affairs.

The most prominent approaches the government has used in an attempt to end this state of affairs involve the south and national reconciliation. As far as the south is concerned, Prime Minister al-Huss reminded his audience of what had been encountered when a Lebanese Army unit was dispatched across the eastern sector. Israel had then checked this unit, which was forced to come to a halt at Kawkaba. The government repeated this attempt by using the coastal approach. It sent in a Lebanese Army battalion which proceeded along the coast in accordance with an agreement concluded with the United Nations. However, the UNIFIL in the south was unable to continue to implement the provisional program that had been agreed upon. This is because Israel prevented the implementation of this program. The government again tried to end the state of affairs in the south in the wake of the Tunis summit conference in conjunction with the Arab Followup Committee. However, before our efforts could bear fruit, Prime Minister al-Huss said, developments happened in the Middle East. In view of its distinct pan-Arab responsibility for handling the issue facing the area, these developments induced sisterly Syria to regroup its forces in some areas. In view of this development, it became imperative for the government to face an unforeseen, pressing situation.

As for national reconciliation, Dr Salim al-Huss said: We made attempts in this respect. These attempts were crowned on 5 March 1980 with the proclamation of the principles of reconciliation--principles that committed Lebanon to unity. However, the entrenchment of Lebanon's unity requires the removal of all the things that conflict with the state's authority and of all the things that run counter to legitimacy, order or law. It is imperative to achieve this objective through a security plan encompassing all Lebanese areas, the Lebanese Army, the Arab Deterrent Forces and the internal security forces must also participate in the implementation of this security plan.

Prime Minister al-Huss said: We will not forget to state that any security plan must reserve a basic role for the Lebanese Army. So that this role can be feasible, it is imperative for the army to be accepted everywhere. The prime minister explained in his statement those measures required for the army and those that have been achieved.

MAJOR HADDAD ISSUES 'WARNING' TO AL-HUSS, BUTRUS

NC230814 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Major Haddad has uttered the following warning: I say to Salim al-Huss and Fu'ad Butrus and to others--who are both outbidding each other over the killing of the two Irish soldiers and insisting that the Security Council adopt a resolution in favor of the Syrian and Palestinian occupiers against the interest of Lebanon--to give up outbidding each other and your suspect demands, particularly if you are eager for the UN Forces remain in the south. For your information, whatever the UN Security Council resolution may be, if it is unacceptable to us, nobody can impose it on us. If necessary, our forces can strip the UN Forces of their arms and equipment in no more than 24 hours. We will then send these forces to you barefoot and naked.

It would be better if you remained silent and found a way to restore some of your dignity in Beirut and other Lebanese areas, thereby reducing the number of killings and thefts.

NEPAL RECALLS 500 TROOPS; IRISH REPLACE OWN SOLDIERS

NC221442 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Nepal has temporarily recalled 500 soldiers and officers from its 650-man staff operating with the UNIFIL in Lebanon. They will be used to keep order during Nepal's 2 May referendum on whether political parties will continue to be restricted.

Some 300 Irish soldiers are scheduled to arrive by air in Beirut tomorrow to replace part of the 400-strong Irish UNIFIL contingent. The Irish ambassador in Lebanon said the Irish UNIFIL contingent in southern Lebanon will not withdraw from Lebanon. He said: We are very interested in regaining peace in southern Lebanon and the area. We are here on duty and not on a picnic. We are here to stay and help the citizens.

Further Report

NC230946 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0915 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] It was reported in Beirut that four platoons of the Irish forces have withdrawn from some positions in southern Lebanon to avoid clashing with Major Haddad's forces. A force of 300 Irish officers and men arrived in Beirut airport at 1015 today to replace the withdrawing forces. The force was met by the Irish charge d'affaires in Beirut.

ISRAELI GUNBOATS REPORTED IN WATERS NEAR SIDON

NC230943 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0915 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Last night, Israeli gunboats supported by helicopters were reported cruising in Lebanese waters in the south opposite Sidon. They withdrew at dawn.

AL-ASAD, ZHIVKOV HEAD OFFICIAL TALKS IN DAMASCUS

JN221436 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Damascus--At 1015 today, an official round of talks was held between the Arab Syrian side under President Hafiz al-Asad and the Bulgarian side under Todor Zhivkov. Those participating in the talks on the Syrian side were: Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister; Walid Hamdun, deputy prime minister for services affairs; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of presidential affairs; Dr Salim Yasin, minister of state for planning affairs; Dr Muhammad al-Atrash, minister of economy and foreign trade; Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, minister of oil and natural resources; Dr Hamdi Musawkar, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and Syrian ambassador in Sofia 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shakir.

The Bulgarian side to the talks included: Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo; Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary and chief of the State Council's chairman's office; Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council; Georgi Pavlov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for the Protection of the Environment and Stefan Mitev, Bulgaria's ambassador in Damascus.

The talks dealt with the relations between Syria and the People's Republic of Bulgaria which are founded on the bases of friendship and cooperation. The mutual desire was affirmed to further expand and strengthen these relations. The two presidents reviewed the situation in the Middle East and Europe and the vicious imperialist onslaught against both regions, an onslaught which is directed against the people's liberty and interests.

At this point, President Hafiz al-Asad explained the situation in the Arab region and the plots and pressures being applied by imperialism-Zionism against Syria. The president stated that our enemies' previous methods of conspiracy and pressure failed, which is why these enemies have developed their methods and are exerting extensive efforts to create internal problems by depending on reactionary groupings which have a black history.

The president affirmed that these attempts are being effectively confronted, adding that we are confident of our people, particularly the masses who are of noble descent, who are interested in progress and revolution. The president added that imperialism and its agents will discover that their methods are impotent and doomed to failure.

The president affirmed that work will continue in order to bolster the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and Syria's adherence to its pan-Arab, national and progressive course in order to remain a bastion of liberation, progress and hostility to imperialism.

The president expressed our people's appreciation for the loyal friends who support us firmly, saying: we shall remain loyal to our issue, people and friends. Viewpoints were identical in analyzing the situation in the Middle East and Europe.

Comrade Zhivkov reiterated Bulgaria's support for Syria's and the Arab nation's struggle and its determination to do all in its power and capability to back this struggle in all ways. Zhivkov also affirmed Bulgaria's firm, principled stand on the issue of a just peace in the Middle East. Zhivkov reiterated his and Bulgaria's great appreciation for the role played by President Hafiz al-Asad in leading the struggle against the imperialist and Zionist plots and for the sacrifices given by Syria in order to continue this struggle.

At this point, Zhivkov stressed that the problems faced by the Arab region and Europe are associated since the source of such problems is the same and the threats directed against both regions is a joint threat.

The talks ended at 1130. The two sides will meet in order to discuss joint issues and refer their results to the two presidents.

BULGARIAN PARTY PAPER INTERVIEWS INFORMATION MINISTER

AU140922 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 14 Apr 80

["Syrian Minister to RABONTNICHESKO DELO"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA)--"RABOTNICHESKO DELO interviews the Syrian Minister of Information Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad on topical questions of internal and international nature.

In the beginning the Syrian leader dwells on the importance of the Seventh Congress of the Ba'th Party for the further development of the Arab Republic of Syria on the road to Socialism.

To the question how he estimates the state of the Middle East crisis at the present moment and what is the role of Syria in the struggle of the Arab peoples for opposing the Camp David deal, Mr Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad replies in great detail. According to him the "peace" treaty between Egypt and Israel brought about an aggravation of the situation in the Middle East, the setting up of new hotbeds of dissention and tension. The interviewed points out that the Arabs reject this deal because it equals a new aggressive pact aimed against their freedom and independence. The Syrian minister underscores Syria's paramount role in the struggle for peaceful, just settling of the Middle East crisis. Mr Ahmad points out: "A just peace is unthinkable without strict observance of the decisions of the United Nations organization, without refusing to capture somebody else's territories through force". As regards the actions of U.S. imperialism against the revolutionary reforms in Afghanistan, the Syrian minister states that as ideology, practice and experience, U.S. imperialism is an enemy to the freedom and independence of all peoples in the world.

In conclusion Mr Ahmad dwells on the development of relations between Syria and the socialist states. The Syrian minister says: "We appreciate highly the stand of the socialist states in support of the just cause of the Arab peoples. In fact this is an expression of the consistent policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries in defence of freedom and independence of all peoples".

Mr Ahmad points out that the visits of Mr Todor Zhivkov to Syria in 1972 and of Mr Hafiz al-Asad to Bulgaria two years later played a crucial role for the strengthening of Bulgaro-Syrian friendship and fruitful cooperation.

PDRY ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR AL-ASAD

JN222137 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Damascus--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam tonight received Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawi, envoy of PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The Yemeni envoy, who arrived in Damascus this evening, brought a message for President Hafiz al-Asad from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

ALGERIA

MINISTERS HOLD TALKS WITH PRC'S CHEN MUHUA

LD222306 Algiers APS in English 1703 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Algiers, 22/4/80, (APS)--Mrs. Chen Muhua, Chinese vice premier who is on a three-day official visit to Algeria, at the invitation of Algerian Government, had talks successively with Messers Bouhara, Saadi and Liassine, C.C. members and respectively minister of health, minister of agriculture and agrarian revolution and minister of heavy industry, at the seat of their ministerial departments. The political talks centered on the possibilities to develop cooperation relations based on mutually advantageous conditions.

At the seat of the Health Ministry, Mr. Bouhara recalled his recent visit to China and the talks he had with Chinese health officials before evoking the necessity to widen Algerian-Chinese medical cooperation, mainly in the field of pharmaceutical industry and medical assistance. The minister of health, after pointing out solid links in that field and fruitful contacts between the two parties, stressed that the experience acquired by People's Republic of China could be an important contribution for the development of pharmaceutic industry in Algeria, by modern means and traditional ones as well. In that respect, it was question of producing medicines on Algerian medicinal plants basis.

In turn, Mr. Salim Sa'di gave an expose on results and constraints of development in agricultural sector pointing out the will of political leadership of the country to grant a particular attention to the restoration of every agricultural potentiality of the country. Stating actual dependence of the country as towards foreign countries in matter of food products, the Algerian minister informed on the firm decision of his ministeral department to widen cooperation between the two countries, the results achieved in People's Republic of China, notably in restoration of land, taken into account.

Lastly, at the seat of Heavy Industry Ministry, Mr. Liassine briefed on main productions of his department. He stressed the actual weak points and did not exclude the conclusion of long-term agreement with the Chinese partner, particularly in mechanicals and iron and steel industry. By way of answer to her different interlocutor, the Chinese vice premier expressed satisfaction as concerns already existing excellent relations between People's Republic of China and People's and Democratic Republic of Algeria, relations which open, she precised, all possibilities to widen cooperation in sectors of health, agriculture and heavy industry.

On Monday afternoon, Mrs. Chen Muhua was awaited at the complex of industrial vehicles of [word indistinct] (Algiers suburbs) for a visit of mechanical constructions installations.

BERBERS IN TIZI OUZOU DEMAND CULTURAL RECOGNITION

NC230940 Paris AFP in English 0031 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Algiers, April 23 (AFP)--Rioting swept Algeria's Berber stronghold town of Tizi Ouzou Monday night and throughout yesterday, with shops being pillaged and vehicles and buses being set ablaze, reliable sources said here today. In the university town--from which foreign newsmen are still barred--youths demanding official recognition of Berber (non-Arab) culture, threw up barricades. Many people were reported injured.

Eyewitnesses said that most official buildings, as well as the Balaloua Hotel, had been sacked. Looting had swept the town and official vehicles and public transport buses set on fire, they said, adding that four burnt-out land rovers, apparently belonging to security forces, were at the entrance to the town.

The main streets were strewn with broken glass, as well as stones and other objects which the protestors had used. Many grown-ups, as well as people living inthe neighbouring mountains, had joined the students and young demonstrators, the sources said.

EL MOUDJAHID REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF FLN DELEGATION IN BULGARIA

LD211041 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 11-12 Apr 80 p 4

[APS report: "FLN Delegation Received by Mr Zhivkov"]

[Text] Sofia--Mr Ahmed Bencherif, Politburo member, chairman of the Higher Council for Youth and Children and deputy chairman of the cadre commission, accompanied by Mr Salim Saadi, Central Committee member and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and Mr Bouzada, Central Committee member and Algerian Ambassador to Sofia, was received on Thursday by Mr Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and chairman of the state council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the audience, Mr Bencherif conveyed a verbal message of friendship from Mr Chadli Bendjedid, FLN general secretary and president of the republic to Mr Zhivkov, BCP first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Meanwhile, the political talks between the FLN delegation, led by Mr Bencherif, and the BCP delegation, led by Mr Grisha Filipov, Central Committee secretary and BCP Politburo member, affored an opportunity for an exchange of speeches.

During his speech, Mr Bencherif emphasized the links of friendship and brotherhood which have been established between the Algerian and Bulgarian peoples since Algeria's liberation struggle against colonialism. Mr Ahmed Bencherif pointed out that numerous joint spheres of action were emerging between the FLN and the BCP, particularly in the present phase of our struggle for the strengthening of international detente and the broadening of the action of the forces for peace and progress.

Algeria, the head of the Algerian delegation continued, is bearing its responsibilities and pursuing a militant course of action toward a greater contribution from this movement for world peace and the liberation of oppressed peoples. Mr Bencherif expressed his satisfaction at the harmony between the policies and actions of both parties at all levels, in particular on the Middle East question.

After denouncing the supposed Israeli-Egyptian peace and the extent of the imperialist plan which aims at destabilizing the whole Near and Middle East region and at isolating the progressive regimes, Mr Bencherif explained that these imperialist endeavors could only be doomed to failure since they could not divert the course of history. This belief appears strengthened still further by the outstandingly positive results which favored the recent tour to the Arab countries by brother Chadli Bendjedid, FLN general secretary and president of the republic.

Having hailed the resounding victory of the people of Zimbabwe and having stressed Algeria's active solidarity with the liberation movements of Namibia, South Africa and the front line countries, the head of the Algerian delegation noted with satisfaction the material, moral and diplomatic support affored to the POLISARIO front by the socialist camp in general and Bulgaria in particular.

Mr Bencherif ended his address by emphasizing the development in the FLN's structures since the fourth congress and the important decisions taken in all spheres on that occasion.

The Algerian delegation is continuing its tour in the provinces where it is to come into contact with local party and communist youth officials. It is also planned to visit several agroindustrial complexes.

LIBYA

PDRY PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR AL-QADHDHAFI

LD221830 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Colonel 'Ali Antar, PDRY Defense Minister and personal envoy of the new Yemeni President, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, arrived in Tripoli this evening. In a statement to a JANA correspondent at Tripoli airport, brlther 'Ali Antar explained that he is carrying a message from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to the brother, the leader explaining the changes in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

AL-QADHDHAFI GIVES 'POLITICAL LECTURE' TO STUDENTS, PROFESSORS

LD211732 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Apr 80

["Political lecture" delivered on 20 April by "brother leader" Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress, to a meeting at an unspecified location of students and professors of the Qaryunis and al-Fatih Universities--recorded]

[Excerpts] The masses must be involved in politics so that their complex of fear of politics will end. The ordinary citizen is dominated by such a complex.

As you are aware, the world is divided into two parts. This is the political map of the world. But the important thing is our relations with them, since it is an established fact that the world is divided between two superpowers. We, starting with the Jamahiriyah and proceeding through the Arab homeland to the third world--if we can use such an expression--are affected by this division of the world into two blocs. The effect is not small. Indeed, it is a grave one, so much so that it is one of being and not being. How are we to shape our relations with the two superpowers? We have to analyze things to see where our interests and dignity lie.

Neither of the two superpowers in the world is Libyan, Arab, African, Asian or Latin American. In other words, neither of the two blocs belong socially or geographically to the third world. We have to compare the two superpowers, and on the basis of this comparison we can determine our relations toward this or that side.

Undoubtedly, the so-called progressive forces in the Arab homeland and in the third world in general are linked with the USSR and Eastern Europe to varying degrees. The rightist forces in the world are linked to the United States and the Western camp. These links stem from the nature of the regimes themselves: The rightist regime automatically finds itself closer to the rightist superpower in the world. On the other hand, the progressive regime finds itself automatically drawn to the leftist forces in the world. We are talking here in general terms.

We cannot find a country like Libya becoming a friend of the United States. We have tried to be the friends of the United States as we are friends of the USSR. But it was an abortive attempt and contrary to the nature of things. In order to be a friend of the United States, you must not oppose U.S. policy in the world. But U.S. policy conflicts with the liberation movement and with progressive forces in the world.

Thus you are bound to clash with the United States. All the agreements you conclude with it in the offices collapse in the field.

The United States is the leader of the capitalist camp. Thus we cannot become friends with America because we fight capitalism and are its enemies. The United States is the friend of the fascist forces in the world. So, if you are opposed to the fascist forces, you are bound to clash with the United States. If the United States protects and prolongs the life of reaction in the world, and if you are a progressive force opposed to reaction, then you cannot maintain relations with the United States.

If the United States exhausts Arab oil and occupies the country that withholds oil from it, then the relationship between the Arabs and the United States cannot be one of friendship.

If the United States is the one that protects the Israelis, and if you fight the Israelis, then you would be fighting the United States. You cannot fight the Israelis and at the same time be a friend of the United States. The Israelis and the Americans are one and the same thing. If Arab forces were to enter the occupied territories, namely Palestine, they would have to expect to directly clash with the United States' forces. But if Israeli forces were to enter Arab territory, the Israelis would not expect to clash with the U.S. forces. They entered the territories of Syria and Egypt but nothing happened. They almost reached the outskirts of Damascus, but did they expect the United States to drop atom bombs on them? If we reached the outskirts of Tel-Aviv, we would expect the United States to drop atom bombs on us.

The United States bases its relations with the Arabs on their submission to U.S. policies, on refraining from hostility toward the Israelis, and on nonopposition toward U.S. policies in the region and the world, and particularly in the Middle East. Thus to be a friend of the United States, one must accept these conditions. One has to agree with U.S. policies in the world. These policies mean everything evil. They mean capitalism, reaction, rightism, striking against peoples, the suppression of revolutions and the liquidation of the liberation movement in the world. One must refrain from opposing the spread of the U.S. octopus and bases and U.S. spheres of influence [words indistinct]. The price America asks is not to harm America's interests. If you cut off oil from it, America fights you and occupies your oil resources. You also have to antagonize its enemies. You have to become an enemy of the enemies of America.

MAURITANIA

TALKS WITH LIBYAN DELEGATION HELD 22 APR

AB221445 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The visiting Libyan delegation and a Mauritanian delegation this morning held a working session. The two delegations were led by the Libyan secretary for light industry, Dr 'Umar Ahmad al-Maqsi, and the Mauritanian minister of fisheries and maritime economy, Mr Soumare Oumar. The meeting was devoted to the discussion of ways of strengthening the cooperation between both countries, especially in the field of fisheries. The communique on the visit of the Libyan delegation will be published today.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES RECOGNITION OF ZIMBABWE

AB180925 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The chairman of the CMSN [Military Committee for National Salvation] and head of state and government last night sent a congratulatory message to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on the occasion of his country's accession to independence. The message reads: On the occasion of the accession of your brotherly country to national independence now through relentless struggle, I am particularly pleased to send you warmest congratulations on behalf of the Mauritanian people, their Military Committee for National Salvarion and government and in my own name.

I also wish to inform your excellency about the formal recognition of your brotherly state by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and to assure you of our sincere desire to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with your government in accordance with the ideal of African unity and solidarity.

MOROCCO

GOVERNMENT SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CUBA

LD222057 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Morocco has decided to sever diplomatic relations with Cuba. This afternoon secretary of state for foreign affairs Abdelrrahmane Baddou [name as heard] summoned the Cuban ambassador and informed him of his majesty government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with his country.

GDR FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL LEAVES, AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD211442 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Casablanca, Apr 21 (MAP)--Mr. Friedmar Clausnitzer, East German vice minister of foreign trade, left here Sunday after a few days visit to Morocco, during which a cooperation agreement in the cultural, scientific and technical fields was concluded. Shortly before leaving, Mr Clausnitzer told newsmen that the different contacts he had with Moroccan officials aimed at strengthening and reinforcing cooperation between the two countries. He also outlined that the agreement concluded between the two parties will further boost relations between Morocco and East Germany.

PRIME MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH GABONESE COUNTERPART

LD191424 Rabat MAP in English 1223 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Rabat, Apr 19 (MAP)--Mr. Maata Bouabid, Moroccan premier and minister of justice, and Mr. Leon Mbeiame, Gabonese premier, presided here Friday evening over the closing ceremony of the works of the Moroccan-Gabonese joint commission. On the occasion the two prime ministers delivered speeches in which both exalted the cooperation and the solidarity ties existing between Morocco and Gabon, and expressed hope to see this cooperation further strengthened.

During the ceremony which was attended by (?several) members of the Moroccan Government, and the Gabonese delegation, the two prime ministers concluded two cooperation agreements, one in the field of posts and telecommunications and the second in the field of merchant marine. On the other hand, Mr. Azzeddine Jassous, Moroccan minister of trade, industry, merchant marine and fisheries, and his Gabonese counterpart signed the minutes of the joint commission works.

Mbeiame Ends Visit

LD191428 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Gabonese Prime Minister Leon Mbeiame and the accompanying delegation this morning left Morocco for home at the end of the official visit to our country. The prime minister made a statement at Sale airport in which he stressed the coincidence of views of Morocco and Gabon. He recalled his statement at the conclusion of the joint Moroccan-Gabon committee in which he expressed satisfaction with the positive results reached both on the level of talks between experts and the level of his talks with the Prime Minister Maata Bouabid.

What I want to stress here, Leon Mbeiame said, is the fraternity which distinguishes relations between Gabon and Morocco. We are not neighbors but it is not necessary to be neighbors to have excellent relations between us. He said he will be returning to Gabon with his heart full of joy and hope, the hope of strengthening future relations and continuing dialogue for understanding and the hope of continuing to work for the good of our two countries.

Premiers Issue Communique

LD211432 Rabat MAP in English 1249 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Rabat, April 21, (MAP)--Following the visit to Morocco by the Gabonese Prime Minister, Mr Leon Mbeiame, who presided [over] his country's delegation to the works of the Moroccan-Gabonese joint commission, a joint communique was published here Saturday.

The communique underlined the priviliged relations existing between the Moroccan and the Gabonese peoples, pointing out the particular interest granted by the two parties to bilateral cooperation. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the important progress achieved in cooperation between the two countries and reaffirmed their common political will to further reinforce this cooperation and to widen and diversify it in the economic, cultural and social fields, giving a particular attention to training, agriculture and the promotion of small and medium enterprises.

The communique points out that three accords were signed, the first related to the creation of the grand Moroccan-Gabonese joint commission, the second to cooperation in the field of merchant marine and the third to cooperation in the field of post and telecommunications.

On the international level, the communique stated that the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the identity of their viewpoints.

Concerning the northwest African region, the two parties reaffirmed their determination to work for the elimination of the tension in the Maghreb region in order to establish peace and detente in the framework of the respect of national sovereignty and territorial integrity of states. The communique underlines the two parties' concern over the necessity of urgently finding a political solution to the Middle East problem, which should be concretized by the Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including the holy town of Al-Quds, the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the establishment of an independence and expressed the two countries' determination to struggle for the abolitoon of racial discrimination. It also deplored the foreign military intervention in Afghanistan and demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from this Moslem and non-aligned country.

ENERGY MINISTER TALKS WITH GABONESE, FRENCH OFFICIALS

ID191426 Rabat MAP in English 1211 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Rabat, Apr 19 (MAP)--Mr. Moussa Saadi, Moroccan minister of energy and mining, received here Thursday, Mr. Moussirou, Gabonese minister of industry. The different questions related to cooperation between Morocco and Gabon have been at the center of the two ministers' talks.

They also discussed means of strengthening cooperation and exchanges in the fields of mining, oil and staff training. On the other hand, Mr. Saadi received on Friday, a French delegation of experts comprising representatives of the French national company Elf-Aquitaine (SNEA) and the oil company (CFP), who came to get acquainted with the possibilities of cooperation in the field of energy and mainly in the sector of oil prospecting. This mission is part of the cooperation established between the two countries in the field of energy.

DOCUMENTS ON SAUDI TALKS SIGNED IN RABAT

ID191406 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Rabat, Apr 19 (MAP)--The joint Moroccan-Saudi commission ended its work here Friday. During the works, a verbal report of the meetings and recommendations to be presented to the two countries governments, has been signed. These documents were signed by Mr. Abdelhaq Tazi, Moroccan secretary of state for cooperation and Shaykh 'Abdallah 'Ali Reda, Saudi secretary of state for foreign affairs in charge of economic questions.

SUDAN

AL-TUHAMI EXPECTS DISCOVERY OF LARGE GAS, OIL DEPOSITS

ID211941 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Dr Sharif at-Tuhami, minister of energy and mining, received at his office this morning an oil prospecting delegation of the French Total Company led by (Francisca Sidane), general manager of the Total Company (?in Ethiopia). After the meeting Dr Sharif at-Tuhami said it was expected that the prospecting operations being carried out by the Total Company in the country would lead to the discovery of enormous natural gas and oil deposits. The company will commence geophysical prospecting for oil in the Red Sea region early in May.

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER REPLACED; MZALI APPOINTED

NC231135 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Paris April 23 (AFP)--Mohamed Mzali today replaced Hedi Nouira as Tunisian prime minister and secretary-general of the Destourian Socialist Party, Tunisian ambassador to France Hedi Mabrouk announced on French television. Mr Nouira has been ill for some time and Mr. Mzali has been acting Prime Minister.

CABINET SESSION ENDS, RESOLUTIONS REPORTED

TA221217 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] We have just learned that the Cabinet session ended a few minutes ago, and we are transferring the broadcast to Arye Golan:

The interview Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman granted the television Moqed program last week and his statement on early Knesset elections--this issue was apparently not raised today at the Cabinet session. On the other hand, one minister raised the issue of Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres' trip to Washington for a meeting with President Carter and also questioned the degree of involvement of Israel's Washington ambassador, Efrayim 'Evron, in this matter. The ministers were told that Peres had been invited to meet the U.S. President. It was decided that the Cabinet should not hold a debate on this subject. The issue of Peres' trip was only discussed for a few minutes at the session and this is how Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or referred to it: [begin recording]

[Na'or] MK Peres, like MK Avneri, [words indistinct] can go and visit any country in the world [words indistinct]. It is their affair, not the Cabinet's business.

[Unidentified correspondent] Was our ambassador to the United States criticized for his conduct in this affair?

[Na'or] No criticism was leveled. A question was raised and an answer was provided. [end recording]

[Golan] Well, criticism was not leveled at the ambassador, but Shim'on Peres was criticized today at the Cabinet session by several ministers.

During the session, Prime Minister Menahem Begin reported on his visit to the United States and his talks with President Carter. A debate also took place at the end of this report. A summary of the prime minister's statement: The talks with Carter were useful. Israel hopes that Egypt's replies to Israel's proposals--the four-point document--will be in the affirmative in order to make possible accelerated progress in the autonomy negotiations. By the way, the date for the continuation of the negotiations has not yet been set, but after the Cabinet session today, it was reported that it will be set soon.

Now, after the Cabinet session has ended, the ministerial committee for the autonomy negotiations is meeting and Dr Burg, who participated in the talks with President Carter in Washington, is briefing the committee members in details on the talks that were held with the U.S. President.

Further Details on Session

TA221249 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpt] [David Essing] The situation in south Lebanon in light of the killing of the two Irish soldiers by Shi'ite villagers came up. I asked Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or what had been decided, what had been discussed today in the Cabinet and this is his reply:

[Begin Na'or recording] Yes, indeed, first the chief of staff briefed the Cabinet about the operation the Israeli forces made against the terrorists in south Lebanon, which was very successful, and prevented an attempt to make a big killing in our cities on our Independence Day.

Then the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of defense briefed the Cabinet members about the situation in south Lebanon concerning the problems between the Irish soldiers and the Shi'ites, and both Mr Weizman and Mr Shamir said that our officers were instructed to do whatever they can in order to persuade the people of Major Haddad to cease firing and not to attack any of the UNIFIL forces acting in south Lebanon. According to the Israeli point of view, UNIFIL units were sent to south Lebanon in order to preserve peace and not to be an object of any kind of hostilities. But, of course, we do not control south Lebanon; the UNIFIL is there only because the UN Security Council decided that we should not control south Lebanon, and south Lebanon is not controlled by Israel; it is controlled partly by Major Haddad--who has some special connections or relations with Israel--and so we are doing our best in order to persuade him, but we cannot enforce him [as heard]. [end recording]

WEIZMAN LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON, COMMENTS ON LEBANON

TA230530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman left for the United States last night. He will meet with, among others, Vice President Walter Mondale, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. His trip is mainly intended to finalize the details of the production of the Lavi aircraft in Israel.

Prior to his departure, the defense minister commented on the situation in southern Lebanon, saying that Israel has limited influence on Major Haddad, and Haddad, in turn, has a limited impact on the local Shi'ites. The defense minister noted that efforts will be made so that such affairs as the murder of the Irish soldiers are not repeated. However, he said, when the blood is heated it is very difficult to take control of things. He emphasized that the Irish conduct in the affair was a mistake and urged UNIFIL leaders to allow tempers to cool.

IRISH UN BATTALION ADJUSTS POSITION IN LEBANON

IDF Radio Reports

TA221649 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] As reported, the defense minister has instructed IDF troops to try to influence Major Haddad to stop his attacks on UNIFIL soldiers, and our military correspondent reports that Irish soldiers in the UNIFIL force left several UN observation posts in Major Haddad's territory at the end of last week. The deployment of the Irish battalion itself in the easter sector has not changed. Tomorrow, some of the force is leaving for Ireland as part of a rotation process which was planned in advance, and in the near future a new group of Irish soldiers will arrive in the region. Our military correspondent Gad Becker reports:

The two Irish soldiers who were murdered in an act of blood revenge on Saturday in southern Lebanon by the Shi'ite inhabitants were scheduled to go back to Ireland within the next few days. Some of the Irish battalion is being replaced tomorrow and a new force is coming to take over. As far as can be seen, the Irish are not leaving southern Lebanon, nor are they giving up the sector for which they are now responsible, which borders on Major Haddad's militias' territory. The Irish have left three positions that had been manned by 25 soldiers inside the militias' territory, this from fear of the blood feud. Those positions were transferred to Norwegian responsibility. Considerations of prestige and deployment of forces are apparently involved in the UNIFIL headquarters' decision to leave the Irish where they are despite the high tension there.

The Irish are concentrated in their sector and are angry about their movement in the enclaves being restricted. They claim they are being discriminated against in comparison with other UN battalions, while the reason for the restriction is the desire to prevent any further bloodshed in the area.

Replacement of Irish Units

TA221227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The UN spokesman in Jerusalem has said that Norwegian soldiers have been stationed only in three positions evacuated by the Irish soldiers. The spokesman has denied the report that UNIFIL headquarters has begun evacuating the Irish units stationed in the Haddad-controlled enclaves, replacing them with Norwegian soldiers.

The spokesman emphasized that even though half the Irish battalion has now been removed from the area and is being returned to Ireland, this is merely a routine procedure. Other Irish soldiers will replace them.

BEGIN MEETS IRISH ENVOY, CONDEMNS UNIFIL SOLDIERS' MURDER

TA221221 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The day before yesterday Prime Minister Begin condemned the murder of the two UNIFIL Irish soldiers. Begin said he was stunned by and sorry about this act.

The prime minister said this is a meeting with Ireland's ambassador to Israel, Sean Ronan. Ronan, who is a nonresident ambassador living in Athens, has been staying in Israel for 10 days now. The meeting with the prime minister was held at the ambassador's initiative.

In the meeting the Irish ambassador reported his government's decision not to withdraw the Irish soldiers from the UNIFIL force in southern Lebanon. He also handed Begin his government's request that Israel take action and use its influence with Major Haddad to calm the region.

The prime minister explained to the Irish ambassador the custom of vendetta, saying that no intervention can be of any avail in such cases. He added that Israel does not have an unlimited influence on Major Haddad's forces. Begin noted that Israel favors the Irish Government's decision, since it views the UNIFIL force, just as it views Major Haddad's forces, as a block against the penetration of PLO squads.

Asked by Ambassador Ronan if the militias had removed the roadblocks in southern Lebanon as requested by President Carter, Begin replied that the roadblocks in the coastal area had been removed and that only two roadblocks remained in southern Lebanon. These two will apparently be removed shortly.

The meeting lasted for about an hour and was held at the end of the Remembrance Day [Sunday, 20 April]. The prime minister will report it to the Cabinet which is convening for an ordinary session this morning.

SHARON CRITICIZES BEGIN, BURG, SHAMIR ON U.S. TALKS

TA221524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon criticized the prime minister and Ministers Burg and Shamir after the talks they held in Washington last week. At the Cabinet session he said that the Israeli delegation had usurped authority and dealt with the water arrangements between the autonomy institutions and Israel and with issues that will be dealt with by the standing committee. The prime minister replied that the Israeli team had not made any concessions on those issues in the talks with President Carter and the heads of the U.S. Administration. This has been learned by our correspondent Arye Golan.

TAMIR ON SETTLEMENTS, DEMOCRATIC PARTY WITHDRAWAL FROM CABINET

TA231142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir believes that the Cabinet is not yet ready to take a stand on the application of Israeli law to Judaea and Samaria. He says the defense establishment is still investigating the amount of land in Judaea and Samaria on which settlements can be established, how many settlers are prepared to settle there and the size of the budget that will be put at the disposal of such settlements. When all this data is provided to the Cabinet, the ministers will have to consider the political situation at that time as well as the opinion of the government legal adviser, Tamir said. The justice minister repeated his pledge that if the court issues a judgment to dismantle settlements in Judaea and Samaria, he would initiate retroactive legislation. Minister Tamir was speaking to party affairs correspondents. He noted that if the majority at the Democratic Party convention decides to withdraw from the Cabinet, this will be binding on the three party ministers and all its Knesset members. He claims that the withdrawal of the Democratic Movement from the coalition will almost certainly bring about early elections.

JERUSALEM STILL AWAITING U.S. REPLY TO BEGIN DOCUMENT

TA230533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Jerusalem sources have said that Israel has not yet received an official U.S. Administration reaction to the document presented by the prime minister to President Carter during his visit to Washington. This has been reported by our correspondent Arye Golan. The sources have confirmed that the document included four points, one of which states that the Israeli settlers in Judaea and Samaria will not be subject to the autonomy but will be under Israeli jurisdiction alone. The details of this document have been published in today's issue of HA'ARETZ. The other three points in the document state that the elections to the autonomy's institutions will be held on a functional basis. The number of portfolios in the administrative council will be determined according to the number of positions and will not exceed thirteen. Israel will be free to decide to take all the measures to guarantee its safety.

HA'ARETZ Analysis of Document

TA230830 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[By Yo'el Marcus, HA'ARETZ correspondent in the United States]

[Text] Washington, 22 April--The administration does not favor Mr Begin's demand included in the 4-clause document submitted to President Carter, according to which the Israeli settlers in Judaea and Samaria will enjoy extraterritorial status and will be subject to Israeli jurisdiction.

Informed sources add that the U.S. Administration treats very coolly the other clauses published here for the first time:

A. The elections to the autonomy's institutions will be conducted on a functional basis.

B. The number of "portfolios" in the administrative council will be decided according to the posts the council will have to handle and in any case they will not exceed 13 portfolios.

C. The Israeli settlers will not be subject to the autonomy but to the Israeli jurisdiction alone.

D. Israel will be free to decide on adopting all the measures necessary for its security.

The 4-clause document is only half a page long. It was written by Mr Begin and bought to the attention of the Israeli delegation only a short while before its submission to President Carter (U.S. elements got the impression that the document had not been submitted to the Cabinet for discussion and approval). When the document was submitted to Carter, Dr Brzezinski asked if Israel will agree that each of the holders of portfolios in the council can have two deputies, thus getting nearer to As-Sadat's demands for an expanded council. However, Mr Begin rejected this proposal outright.

The point that raised the big questions, though involved clause three--the clause dealing with Israel's link to the West Bank. Since the Begin government states that the autonomy applies to people and not to territories, then by granting a different status to the Israeli citizens and the areas in which they are settled it thus supports the arguments that any place settled by Israelis turns into Israeli territory. U.S. elements believe that such an arrangement is unacceptable, mentioning that a similar demand was raised at the time regarding the Rafah approaches settlements and ultimately led to the removal of the settlements instead of keeping them where they were under different conditions.

In the meantime, the Americans have learned of the Israeli Government's decision on Tuesday, which rejected the proposal to leave some of the disputed problems for the continuing committee. The Administration has, therefore, some doubts as to whether to comply with the statements-questions contained in the 4-clause document, as Mr Begin demanded. The U.S. elements note that President Carter informed Begin that As-Sadat backed off from the Egyptian model for the autonomy, thus revealing its readiness for a compromise. Therefore, the Americans believe that the demands contained in the Begin document and an official reaction to them are unlikely to be useful in the negotiations, since they will give the impression of preconditions.

As learned, Mr Begin did not include any mention of Jerusalem or the status of the East Jerusalem residents in his document, since he wanted to establish that the Jerusalem issue is not subject to negotiations. U.S. elements believe that the administration will take Begin's document into consideration when it prepares its proposals and ideas for the intensive talks scheduled for next week.

MILITARY DEVELOPS NEW MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILE

TA221615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Israel's military industry has developed a medium-range ground-to-ground missile 290 mm in diameter. The missile is already being used both in one of the NATO countries and in our artillery corps. The deputy defense minister has reported that there are several joint projects with European armies in this regard.

ECA SECRETARY ADDRESSES OAU ECONOMIC MEETING IN LAGOS

AB230832 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, ECA, Professor Adebayo Adedeji, has urged African countries to develop their economies instead of depending on advanced countries. He was speaking today in Lagos at the economic ministerial meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

Professor Adedeji regretted that 20 years after political independence, the continent's economy is not only underdevloped, but deteriorating. He added that the standard of living of the people had also fallen. The executive secretary cites examples from a recent study of the quantitative indicators of the physical qualities of life in various parts of the world and pointed out that Africa had the least indicator of the quality of life. The indicators were based on infant mortality, life expectancy and the level of literacy.

SITUATION IN CHAD DISCUSSED AT OAU MEETING

AB230928 Paris AFP in English 0906 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Lagos, April 23 (AFP)--Neighbouring nations to war-ravaged Chad are to discuss the situation in that central African country in depth tomorrow on the fringe of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) preparatory meeting here for the first OAU economic summit opening in the Nigerian capital next week.

Representatives of Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger, Sudan, Libya, the Central African Republic, together with Senegal and Benin, first met yesterday behind closed doors to discuss Chad and ways the OAU could work toward ending the fighting there, OAU spokesman Peter Onu said.

Because of lack of time, and the need to tackle the problem more deeply, the countries had arranged to meet again tomorrow, he added. The OAU official also confirmed that no Chadian delegate was attending the preparatory meeting here.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

AB220842 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Nearly 20 years after many African states obtained their independence, there is a (?contention) in Africa today that economic independence remains elusive on the continent. The facts speak for themselves. Africa is known for its vast mineral resources in crude oil, gold, bauxite, iron ore, copper and diamonds, to mention a few. But up till today, most African countries still have their minerals exploited by foreigners, who pay some money as royalties while they enjoy much of the revenue accrued from the sale of the minerals.

In industrial development, no African country can claim to have moved close to being self-sufficient in the manufacturing of essential goods. We neither produce the machines nor the spare parts needed to keep them serviceable. There has been no real transfer of technology in spite of a series of discussions on this. Agriculture has always been the mainstay of the economies of most African countries. Even in that area, the influence has been eroded by poor machanization programs, inadequate planning and unfavorable weather conditions in some places. These problems have been worsened by the advanced nations, who keep on manipulating the prices of agricultural raw materials entering the world market to the disadvantage of the producing nations.

The (?result) of all this is that incomes per head in most African countries remain too low compared with those obtained in other parts of the world. At least the countries of Europe and America, with some Arab oil-producers, recoup thousands of naira per head while countries in Africa can only talk about 100 naira per person.

Attempts have been made to bridge this gap. This African development bank was established along with some other financial institutions to help African countries draw some loans to carry out development projects. Also, some efforts were made to improve the situation by way of interstate cooperation. There are joint ventures in the exploitation of the natural resources in the basins of major African rivers and lakes. The Chad basin and the Niger basin commissions are joint ventures involving Nigeria and other African countries.

Actions have also been taken on the improvement of infrastructure. Transcontinental highways are being built, while telecommuncation facilities are being improved. And it has been discovered that since African countries face the same problems, they should come together under regional economic groupings to find common solutions to them. An example of such organizations was the East African Economic Community, which, though it started well, unfortunately broke up afterwards. Happily, there have been new moves to revive that economic union grouping Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda.

The Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS is a good example of the regional grouping to promote cooperation for the economic well being of the continent. It embraces 16 states and has gone a long way toward the realization of its objectives. It is hoped that the success of ECOWAS will encourage the formation of similar organizations in other regions of the continent. Such groupings could serve as the basis for an eventual African common market.

In addition to all these, African leaders and negotiators have been active in the call for a new world economic order that will lead to a redistribution of the world's wealth, which is unfair at present. This is because the developed countries account for about 20 percent of the world population, but enjoy nearly 80 percent of the world's wealth, much of which is outside their borders. However, it was at the last OAU meeting that many of those familiar with these problems of economic stagnation in Africa said that more decisive action was needed to achieve economic self-reliance on the continent and stop foreign economic exploitation of African nations.

The concern they expressed led to the current OAU meeting in Lagos. There is no doubt that African leaders will work out new strategies to complement existing areas of cooperation. But the point that must be emphasized is that for any arrangement to suceed, there must be first and foremost stability in African countries and an end to interstate conflicts. It is only then that Africans can devote full attention to the task of finding solutions to their economic problems.

ETHIOPIA

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LAGOS TO PREPARE OAU SUMMIT

LD211245 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] A high-level Ethiopian delegation led by Comrade Hailu Yemanu, senior minister and secretary general of the Central Planning Supreme Council, has left for Lagos, Nigeria, to attend the ministerial preparatory meeting. The meeting will prepare for an extraordinary OAU summit conference on economic matters, due to be convened next week.

Comrade Hailu Yemanu had earlier chaired two technical meetings in Addis Ababa dealing with preparations for the Lagos summit. He said on departure that he would report on the decisions of the meeting, and also make the Ethiopian views known. Meanwhile, the foreign ministers of Djibouti and Mozambique and the Tanzanian planning minister stopped over in Addis Ababa yesterday on their way to Lagos. During the meeting in Nigeria, all the main economic problems facing Africa will be discussed, including insufficient food production, energy questions, transport infrastructures, human resources and unemployment.

KENYA

SOMALI VICE PRESIDENT STOPS OVER IN NAIROBI

LD202046 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] The extraordinary turnout of 113 states and international organization representatives at Zimbabwe's independence celebrations marked the magnitude and dimension of the interest shown by those who witnessed the country's attainment of independence. This was stated by Somali Vice President Mr Hussein Kulmiye, when he arrived at the Jomo Kenyatta international airport from Zimbabwe, where he represented Somalia at the celebrations. He said that the turnout also marked the good will the people of the world has for the newest African state. He was met at the airport by Kenya's foreign minister, Dr Ouko; his assistant minister, Mr Kamwithi Munyi; the chief of protocol, Ambassador Leo Odero; the director of aerodromes, Mr Kiptanui; and several government officials. Mr Kulmiye is due to proceed to Mogadishu today after a night's stopover in Nairobi.

TANZANIA

CHOLERA KILLS NINE PERSONS IN MBOZI DISTRICT

LD211844 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Nine persons have died of cholera and 55 others have been admitted to hospitals following an outbreak of the disease in three villages in Mbozi District of Mbeya region last Saturday. The Mbozi District development director, Ndugu (Mwakangila), said today that the district has established emergency treatment centers in the affected villages in an effort to contain the outbreak. The villages in question are (Mkala), where 7 persons died and 37 others are under treatment; Katete, where 1 person died and 12 others are under treatment; and (Msangano), where 1 person died and 6 others are under treatment. Ndugu (Mwakangila) said all the areas affected by the disease had been placed under quarantine and the selling of fruit, local beer and roast meat had been banned throughout the district with immediate effect. The director added that a number of doctors had been sent to the villages from Mbozi and Mbeya to treat cases and prevent the spread of the disease.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO: SELF-HELP ECONOMIC PROGRAMS ESSENTIAL

AB230950 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Summary] President David Dacko visited the central west region of Upper Sanga from 15 to 21 April 1980. He was warmly received in the towns he visited. He told the people that he had brought them a message of peace. He spoke about the true problems facing the country throughout the past 14 months. He said that generally, since his coming into power, he has realized that the Upper Sanga region needs intensive economic development because there seems to be misery throughout the region. He said it was up to the people of Upper Sanga, however, to solve their problems through their own efforts; that is, they must not depend entirely on the government for their salvation.

In the political part of his speech, President David Dacko spoke of the future decentralization of the public salvation government. In addition, at the economic assembly which was held in Miola on 17 April 1980, the president of the republic stressed the need to revive the cooperative movement within the agricultural and diamond mining sectors, adding that the people in the Upper Sanga region needed to work harder to develop the region, which according to him is economically viable due to the production of coffee, cocoa, pepper and livestock in the region.

CHAD

FIERCE FIGHTING WREAKS HEAVY TOLL, POSITIONS UNCHANGED

AB230942 Paris AFP in English 0919 GMT 23 Apr 80

[By Marc Pondaven]

[Text] Ndjamena, April 22, (AFP)--The pounding of artillery and the rattle of automatic weapons shook this embattled Chadian capital all through yesterday, wreaking a heavy toll among both sides in the month-long civil war.

By nightfall, more than 70 wounded troops had been taken to the hospitals caring for casualties in a battle between the People's Armed Forces (FAP) of President Goukouni Oueddei and Defence Minister Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN).

Fighting, apart from a brief lull early in the afternoon, was some of the fiercest seen here, but neither side appeared to have improved its positions across the north-south line dividing the city.

Peace efforts by a commission entrusted with the task of bringing in the cease-fire agreed April 6 got nowhere, despite a meeting late yesterday with President Oueddei. The president reaffirmed that he would accept an Organization of African Unity (OAU) solution, involving in particular the setting up of an African buffer force. He did not believe any other answer would bring about an effective cease-fire.

In Lagos, countries adjacent to Chad were scheduled to hold a meeting tomorrow, on the fringe of an OAU economic summit preparatory meeting, to discuss the Chadian situation.

Sporadic Firing

AB221210 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 22 Apr 80

[By Marc Pondaven]

[Text] Ndjamena, April 22 (AFP)--Sporadic gunfire last night broke the relative calm which had settled on this Chadian capital yesterday after violent fighting Sunday night in which nearly 100 people were wounded.

The Sunday night toll was one of the heaviest in this embattled capital since civil war broke out on March 21 between President Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces (FAP) and the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) of Defence Minister Hissein Habre.

But despite the ferocity of the battle, neither side yesterday had changed positions markedly, with Mr Habre's men holding the city's African sector and President Oueddei's troops entrenched in the European and administration area.

Artillery and mortar fire, punctuated by the rattle of automatic arms, could be heard from early last night, while the embryo cease-fire committee set up following mediation by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema two weeks ago waited to meet President Goukouni again. The committee is entrusted with overseeing the application of the cease-fire concluded between the two major combatants and due to take effect at noon on April 8.

The meeting is reportedly aimed at getting Mr Habre and Mr Oueddei together on neutral territory, with unconfirmed reports suggesting Lagos, Nigeria.

Meanwhile, FAP troops yesterday started broadcasting from a radio station, set up to counter the FAN station which has been broadcasting for ten days.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU REORGANIZES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, OTHER BODIES

AB221715 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1115 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Report on four ordinances signed today by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko]

[Text] Kinshasa, 21 Apr (AZAP)--The founding chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, today signed four ordinances reorganizing the National Documentation Center by the creation of a National Research and Investigations Center (CNRI), reorganizing the National Intelligence Service (SNI) and appointing a roving ambassador and a general secretary for the National Security Council. The reorganization of the National Documentation Center (CND) is in accordance with the remarks made by the head of state in his 4 February address concerning the functioning of the security service. According to the presidential ordinances signed today, two security organs have been created to replace the CND; one will be exclusively in charge of internal security--that is the CNRI--while the other, the SNI, will be responsible for external security.

The presidential ordinances are as follows: Ordinance No 80-074 of 21 April 1980 creating the National Research and Investigation Center (CNRI) and the National Intelligence Service (SNI) to replace the National Documentation Center.

The founding chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic, considering the constitution, especially Articles 39 and 42; considering the ordinance Law No. 69-037 of 9 August 1969 replacing the National Security Service with the National Documentation Center; considering Ordinance No. 76-306 of 18 October 1976 relating to the attributions and organization of the National Documentation Center; considering Ordinance No. 79-055 of 6 March 1979 amending Ordinance No. 76-306 relating to the attributions and organization of the National Documentation Center, ordains:

Article 1: A National Research and Investigations Center, CNRI, and a National Intelligence Service, SNI, are created. These two institutions, which are autonomous and independent of each other, replace the National Documentation Center.

Article 2: The National Research and Investigations Center and the National Intelligence Service are centralized public services, each of which is autonomous in administrative and financial matters. Their attributions and organization and the rank of their personnel are determined by ordinance of the chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic.

Article 3: The National Research and Investigations Center replaces the former Interior Department of the National Documentation Center. It is headed by a high-ranking functionary bearing the title of administrator general. He is appointed and dismissed, if necessary, by the chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic. The administrator general ranks as a state commissioner and is directly responsible to the chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic. He is assisted by a deputy administrator general.

Article 4: The National Intelligence Service replaces the former External Department of the documentation center. It is headed by a high-ranking functionary bearing the title of administrator general and who is appointed and dismissed, if necessary, by the chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic. The administrator general ranks as a state commissioner and is directly responsible to the chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic. He is assisted by a deputy administrator general.

Article 5: Ordinance Law No. 69-037 of 9 August 1969 is hereby repealed.

Article 6: This ordinance takes effect from the date it is signed.

Issued in Kinshasa on 21 April 1980. [signed] Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

Ordinance No. 80-77 of 21 April 1980 amending Ordinance No. 79-047 of 6 March 1979 relating to the creation of the National Security Council: The founding chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic, considering Ordinance No. 79-047 of 6 March 1979 relating to the creation of the National Security Council ordains:

Article 1: The provisions of Article 1 of Ordinance No. 79-047 of 6 March 1979 are amended and completed as follows: The National Security Council is placed under the direct authority of the president of the republic. The National Security Council comprises all specialized security agencies as well as all the assimilated services and departments of the executive council mentioned by this ordinance.

Article 2: The provisions of Articles 2, 7 and 8 of Ordinance No. 79-047 of 6 March 1979 relating to the creation of the National Security Council are repealed and replaced by the following provisions:

Article 2: The National Security Council has the mission of formulating, in conformity with the instruction of the chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic, the country's general policy concerning matters of security, to discuss all problems concerning the internal and external security of the state and measures aimed at insuring security. Decisions of the National Security Council come into effect upon decision of the president of the republic.

Article 3: The provisions of Article 3 of the above-mentioned ordinance are amended and completed by the following provisions:

Article 3: The members of the National Security Council are: The first state commissioner, the state commissioner for foreign affairs, the state commissioner for territorial administration and political organization, the state commissioner for defense, the state commissioner for justice, the administrator general of the CNRI, the administrator general of the SNI, the president's special security adviser, the chief of defense staff of the Zairian Armed Forces, the chief of staff of the national gendarmery and the secretary general of the CNS.

A security committee is formed within the National Security Council. Meetings of the security committee are attended by the following persons: The administrator general of the CNRI or his deputy, the administrator general of the SNI or his deputy, the director of military intelligence or his deputy, the secretary general of the CNS and any person invited by the chairman of the security committee meeting, whether he is a member of the National Security Council or not.

Article 4: The provisions of Article 4 of the above-mentioned ordinance are amended and completed as follows:

Article 4: The National Security Council has a general secretariat which is headed by a secretary general appointed and dismissed, if necessary, by the president of the republic. It has the mission of preparing, in conformity with the instructions of the chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic, the agenda of the meetings of the National Security Council and writing out their minutes. It also keeps documents concerning state security placed at its disposal. Whenever the secretary general is absent during a meeting, he is replaced by a member of the National Security Council appointed by the chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic. However, if the chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic is absent or otherwise engaged, the most senior member of the CNS presides over the council's meetings.

Article 5: The provisions of Article 5 of Ordinance No. 79-047 of 6 March 1979 are amended and completed as follows:

Article 5: In matters of security, the chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic is assisted by a special adviser. The special adviser is appointed and dismissed, if necessary, by the chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic, to whom he is directly responsible.

Article 6: The provisions of Article 9 of the above-mentioned ordinance are amended and completed as follows:

Article 9: The National Security Council meets at least once every month. The security committee meets at least twice every month and as often as circumstances demand. In the second case, it meets at the request of the chairman of the popular movement of the revolution. The members of the security council preside over its meetings by turn. The secretariat of the security committee is headed by the secretary general of the National Security Council and, in his absence, by a member appointed by the chairman of the meeting.

Article 7: In accordance with the new provisions of this ordinance, the operational equipment acquired by the National Security Council becomes the common property of the National Research and Investigations Center and the National Intelligence Service.

Article 8: Articles 9, 10 and 11 of Ordinance No. 79-047 of 6 March 1980 become Articles 7, (?8) and 10 respectively.

Article 9: This ordinance takes effect on the date it is signed.

Issued in Kinshasa on 21 April 1980 [Signed] Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

Ordinance No. 80-078 of 21 April 1980 relating to the appointment of a roving ambassador: The founding chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic, considering the constitution, especially Article 40 ordains:

Article 1: Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo is appointed roving ambassador and the head of state's personal envoy.

Article 2: This ordinance takes effect on the date it is signed.

Issued in Kinshasa on 21 April 1980. [signed] Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

Ordinance No. 80-079 of 21 April 1980 relating to the appointment of the secretary general of the National Security Council: The founding chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic, considering the constitution, especially Article 40 as amended and completed by Ordinance No. 79-047 of 6 March 1979 relating to the creation of the National Security Council ordains:

Article 1: Citizen Pelendo Beledu Mawe is appointed secretary general of the National Security Council.

Article 2: All former provisions contrary to this ordinance are repealed. This ordinance takes effect on the date it is signed.

Issued in Kinshasa on 21 April 1980. [signed] Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

BENIN

PRESIDENT RECEIVES ALGERIAN FLN DELEGATION

LD201635 Algiers APS in English 1232 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Cotonou, 19/4 (APS)--A FLN delegation led by Mr Admir Abdallah, CC member, party national commissioner and Mr Abdelghani Kesri, ambassador of Algeria to Contonou, was audienced Thursday by President Mathieu Kerekou of People's Republic of Benin. Cooperation between FLN and the party of People's Revolution of Benin and relations between Algeria and Benin were evoked. In another turn, FLN delegation signed, together with People's Revolution Party, a cooperation agreement protocol between the two parties. A joint communique was also signed by the delegations from the two parties. During its stay in Benin, the FLN delegation visited some production units. It was also audienced by Mr Gado Giriguissou, Political Bureau member, chairman of external relations committee within the party, minister of public works, construction and housing.

LIBERIA

NATION TO MAINTAIN EXISTING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

AB222150 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2100 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The head of state, Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, today said that the army have not taken over the government to recover from their long years of suffering. He said when things begin to get on the right path, the men and women in the army will return to the barracks where they belong. Master Sergeant Doe said things in Liberia were fixed in such a way that only a few persons enjoyed everything. He said whatever benefits our country's resources could provide went into the pockets of a few. Sergeant Doe said the revolution does not solve our problems but provides an opportunity to build a nation for all Liberians to enjoy without discrimination.

He said the People's Redemption Council will work with the (?people) to achieve national development based on justice, equality and honesty. The head of state was speaking at a press conference today in the (?parlor) of the executive mansion. He said the revolution will respect Liberia's relations with all countries of the international community. He said Liberia will not do harm to positive relations with other friendly countries. Sergeant Doe said he will encourage foreign investment to the extent that it does not exploit but benefits all of our people. He said our economy will be guided by fair play and honest effort.

The head of state said since the coup, the actions of the Liberian people have convinced him and the People's Redemption Council that they are ready to work harder than ever before for their own welfare.

THIRTEEN FORMER OFFICIALS REPORTED EXECUTED

AB221830 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Thirteen officials of the deposed Tolbert government were executed today by firing squad at the Barclay training center in Monrovia after they were found guilty of high treason, rampant corruption, misuse of public office and violation of civic and human rights.

Those executed were former president pro tem of the Liberian senate, Frank Emmanuel Tolbert; the former speaker of the house, Richard Henries; the former chief justice, James A.A. Pierre; the chairman of the defunct True Whig Party, E. Reginald Townsend and former Foreign Minister C. Cecil Dennis Jr. Others executed today include former Finance Minister James T. Phillips' former Justice Minister Joseph Chesson; former Commerce Minister John Sherman; and True Whig Party treasurer and chairman of the National Executive Commission Clarence Parker. Also executed today were the former Budget Director Frank Stewart; former Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs E. Franklin Neal; former Agriculture Minister Cyril Bright and former house member Charles B.B. King.

The 13 executed today were among 14 tried by the military tribunal set up by the People's Redemption Council headed by Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe. This is the second execution by the People's Redemption Council since it toppled the Tolbert government 10 days ago. The first group including three soldiers and a civilian who were executed last Thursday for looting and engaging in subversive activities.

The deputy Brig Gen. Harrison T. Taylor, told journalists covering the execution, that the 13 men were condemned to death because of their involvement in rampant corruption. General Taylor explained that for 110 years, the True Whig Party has monopolized everything and deprived the Liberian people of their basic rights and democracy.

FORMER COUNTY ATTORNEY ARRESTED FOR TREASON

AB222157 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The former county attorney of Maryland county, David Brown, has been arrested by military officers in Harper. He was arrested on charges of high treason, rampant corruption and misuse of public office in the ousted Tolbert government. The former county attorney is presently detained at the Harper prison.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES LEBANESE AMBASSADOR; OTHERS

AB222225 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The Lebanese ambassador to Liberia has expressed his government's desire to maintain [word indistinct] friendship between Liberia and Lebanon. The Lebanese ambassador, who called on Foreign Minister Matthews at the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia today, also said that the Lebanese community in Liberia was determined to continue playing a constructive role in the development of Liberia. Minister Matthews thanked the ambassador for the kind sentiments expressed. Foreign Minister Matthews also lauded the close relationship that exists between Liberia and Leganon not only at the (?government) level but at what he called the person-to-person basis. He said many Lebanese live among Liberians, sharing common joys and sorrows.

Also received in audience by Foreign Minister Matthews today were the ambassadors from the Ivory Coast, the Netherlands and Japan and an envoy from the POLISARIO Front, who brought a special message for the People's Redemption Council.

Further Details

AB230748 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The ambassadors of the Netherlands, Japan and the Ivory Coast were yesterday received in audience by the minister of foreign affairs, Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Minister Matthews, (?aside) from discussing matters of mutual interest between Liberia and the three countries, inquired of their welfare as well as the close operations [as heard] of their nations. He assured them of the constant vigilance of People's Redemption Council to insure the welfare and safety of all foreigners within the borders of Liberia and expressed regret for any inconvenience foreigners may have encountered over the last few days of political (?sensations).

Also received in audience by Foreign Minister Matthews was an envoy of the POLISARIO Front visiting Liberia with a special message for the People's Redemption Council.

IVORY COAST

MAURITANIAN ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY

AB222210 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] A Mauritanian envoy was received by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny at 1721 today at his private residence at Cocody. He is Mr Sidi Mohamed Ould Abderrahmane, ambassador in charge of missions at the presidency of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. President Khouna Ould Haydala's special envoy delivered a message to President Houphouet-Boigny. In a statement to the press after the audience, the envoy recalled the recent incident between some Ivorian and Mauritanian citizens.

[Begin Ould Abderrahmane recording] We consider this incident a commonplace one because it involved brothers. Anyway, this sometimes happens between members of the same family. It will be settled in the same way as is done between brothers and members of the same family. I have had contacts with memebers of the Mauritanian community and I will continue to do so. I appeal I wish to make is one that should always be made by the Mauritanian Embassy in Abidjan. The instruction given to all Mauritanians who go to the brotherly African countries is to consider themselves at home, to create favorable conditions to help in the reconstruction of their host countries, to work in their own interest and to live among their Ivorian comrades in a brotherly atmosphere. [end recording]

MALI

PRESIDENT TRAORE RECEIVES DPRK DELEGATION

AB211755 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People], president of the republic, this morning received in audience an important Korean delegation which has been in our country since last week. This visit to our country can be placed within the framework of strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. The delegation also delivered a message from the Korean President Kim Il-song to President Traore, noting the willingness of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, and the need to fight for the freedom of the Third World, to safeguard peace and strengthen the nonaligned movement. The message also mentioned the support of Mali for the Korean cause.

President Moussa Traore recalled his last friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and reaffirmed Mali's support for a just reunification of Korea. He asked the delegation to extend his greetings to President Kim Il-song, the people of Korea, its party, and the government. Present at the ceremony was the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, his excellency Kim Man-hyon.

NIGERIA

NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN TO REPATRIATE 25,000 GHANAIANS

AB220715 Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Apr 80 p 9

[Excerpts] The Ghana High Commission in Lagos has entered into negotiations with the Nigerian authorities for the repatriation of over 25,000 mostly unskilled Ghanaian nationals resident in Nigeria. A spokesman for the High Commission said in an interview that the number formed part of 75,000 Ghanaians registered officially following an exercise embarked on to issue Ghanaians with identity cards. The official said among the 75,000 so far registered were teachers, nurses, carpenters, masons and journalists.

A great proportion, the official said, have no valid papers to authorise their continued stay, apart from being unskilled. The official believed that there were many more Ghanaians in hiding who do not bother to register at the embassy to disclose their identity.

Observers believe the decision emanated from talks between the embassy officials and Ghana's President Hilla Limann when he paid a two-day official visit to Nigeria last week. Meanwhile, President Hilla Limann has expressed his disgust about the behaviour of some Ghanaian nationals in Nigeria.

Speaking to the Ghanaian community resident in Lagos before he left for home, President Limann appealed to those not in gainful employment to return home to join in the agricultural revolution to produce more to feed the ever-growing population.

The president was also bitter about Ghanaian girls hopping from hotel to hotel soliciting for immoral purposes and advised them to stop such disgraceful practices and come back home.

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO SWAPO

LD221336 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 22 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Comrade Eduardo Dos Santos, the president of the MPLA-Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola and commander in chief of FAPLA [Angolan Armed Forces], has greeted the people of Namibia on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the South-West African Peoples Organization [SWAPO]. In a message sent to Comrade Sam Nujoma yesterday, the comrade president reaffirmed our country's unconditional support for and solidarity with the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, in their struggle against the illegal occupation of their country and for independence and peace.

TANZANIAN CCM PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LUANDA

AB221405 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] A delegation of Chama Cha Mapinduzi, Tanzania's ruling party, led by (Ngugi Ngugwe), member of the Central Committee of the Tanzanian National Executive Council, arrived in Luanda yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of the MPLA Workers' Party. Answering questions regarding their visit in the country, (Ngugi Ngugwe) had this to say:

[Begin recording] Well, we have come to the People's Republic of Angola as a delegation of the party from Tanzania, Chama Cha Mapinduzi. We are here to learn about the activities of your party in order to strengthen our relations--the relations between our two parties, and, therefore, the relations between our two peoples and our two governments. [End recording]

In relation to the landslide victory scored by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe [words indistinct] independence and freedom, the Tanzanian official said: [begin (Ngugwe) recording] Well, I am glad. It is the victory of Chama Cha Mapinduzi, the victory of the MPLA Workers' Party. It is the victory of all the people in Africa, all the revolutionary people here. [End recording]

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER LIGACHEV ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AB221400 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Yegor Ligachev, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, arrived in Luanda yesterday on an official visit to strengthen links of friendship and solidarity existing between the MPLA workers' Party and the CPSU.

On his arrival in the country, the Soviet official announced that his visit was aimed at making contacts with officials of the MPLA Workers' Party in order to have an exchange of experiences. He added that they would also cover the whole range of problems currently affecting the international community. Yegor Ligachev, speaking on the occasion, declared that he also would pay hommage to the regretted leader of the Angolan revolution, the late President Comrade Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto. He announced that a Soviet [words indistinct] has been named after the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution, founder of the MPLA Workers' Party and the Angolan Nation.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE CEREMONY

LD221332 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 22 Apr 80 EA

[Summary] Pascual Luvualu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, returned to Luanda yesterday after representing Angola at the Zimbabwe independence celebrations. In a statement at Luanda airport on his return, Luvualu said: [begin recording]

"The Angolan delegation had informal meetings with a number of foreign delegations, with whom we discussed ways to help the people of Namibia attain their independence. We also met Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe Comrade Robert Mugabe, with whom we discussed relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zimbabwe. Our talks lasted several hours. The prospects of relations between Zimbabwe and Angola are good." [end recording]

CONGOLESE MILITIA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LUANDA

AB221240 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] A delegation of the Congolese people's militia, led by Mr. Ngakala, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, arrived in Luanda yesterday on a working visit at the invitation of the Angolan People's Defense Force. Mr. Ngakala announced at the airport on arrival that the purpose of the visit was to exchange experiences with their Angolan counterparts with a view to setting up relations linking the two countries. The delegation has received greetings of good wishes from the Angolan current commander of the People's Defense Forces.

SWAPO PROMISES INTENSIFIED GUERRILLA WAR IN NAMIBIA

AB22123 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia, will intensify its guerrilla war in Namibia against South Africa as long as the racist regime continues to stand in the way of a negotiated settlement, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma says. He made this statement on arrival in Lusaka from Dar es Salaam. He said the patience of the people of Namibia was running out because of South Africa's refusal to implement the United Nations' plan for Namibia's independence. In the absence of a negotiated settlement, we shall intensify the liberation war, he was quoted as saying.

MOZAMBIQUE

BANK GOVERNOR RETURNS FROM MOSCOW ECONOMIC TALKS

LD211324 Maputo Domestic Service in Porutguese 0500 GMT 20 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Sergio Vieira, the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, returned home last night from the USSR, where he attended a meeting of the council of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation. He also met the chairman of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, the directors of the Soviet State Bank and the director of the International Investment Bank. We recall that the governor of the Bank of Mozambique visited the USSR at the invitation of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN MAPUTO 21 APR

LD211705 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 21 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Daniel Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Executive Committee and of the provisional junta of Nicaragua, has just arrived in Maputo. He told journalists at Mavalane airport that his visit to our country was to enable him to study major fields of cooperation between Nicaragua and Mozambique. He said Nicaragua would have an ambassador in Mozambique, who would also be Nicaragua's representative to many other African countries. Daniel Ortega was met at the airport by our minister of security, Jacinto Veloso.

Leaves for Angola

LD221911 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 22 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Commandant Daniel Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Executive Committee and of the provisional junta of Nicaragua, left Maputo this afternoon for Luanda. He was seen off at Mavalane international airport by Jacinto Veloso, minister of security. Commandant Ortega told our information media that during talks with President Samora Machel, they analyzed questions relating to the triumph achieved in Zimbabwe, which are of very great significance to people fighting for their freedom.

ZAMBIA

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH KAUNDA

LD211232 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 20 Apr 80 CA

[Excerpts] President Kaunda today described visiting Nicaraguan President Maj Daniel Ortega as a man with rare qualities, and commended him for allowing the church to participate in the revolution. Dr Kaunda was speaking at State House when the visiting president called on him before the beginning of talks between the two leaders and their governments.

Speaking through an interpreter, Major Ortega, who arrived together with Dr Kaunda from Zimbabwe to attend that country's independence celebrations [as heard], said it had not been possible for his country to establish links with oppressed revolutionary Africa because the imperialists were in power.

KAUNDA DENOUNCES DISSIDENTS FOR INCITING ASSASSINATIONS

LD221801 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Apr 80 CA

[Text] President Kaunda today revealed that a gang of dissidents is using the TIMES of Zambia newspaper to incite people to assassinate leaders in Zambia. Addressing a press conference at State House, Dr Kaunda said the dissidents include some former cabinet ministers, permanent secretaries and a high commissioner. Dr Kaunda singled out among others the chairman of the Standard Bank Zambia Ltd, Mr Elias Chipimo, whom he described as a fascist of the worst order. The president referred to a story published in Monday's TIMES of Zambia in which Mr Chipimo was quoted as saying that the surest way of avoiding coups, (?of) eliminating the disgraceful tendencies of presidents ending up with bullets in their heads, was to develop a multiparty system.

President Kaunda said other dissidents include the former Bank of Zambia governor, Mr Valentine Musakanya, former minister of mines and industry, Mr Andrew Kashita, former minister of finance, Mr John Mwanakatwe, and Barclays Bank general manager and MP for Matero, Mr Francis Nkhoma.

Dr Kaunda said he was sorry that the former minister of finance, Mr Mwanakatwe, for whom he has always had a lot of respect, had now joined this gang of dissidents. He said he was surprised that Mr Mwanakatwe, who is still a member of the Zimco board of directors, was criticizing the party and its government through the press, when he is supposed to give his (?positions) through the board of directors.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda has issued an ultimatum to the Standard Bank International in London to declare whether Mr Chipimo was speaking on their behalf when he urged third World countries to change party systems. Dr Kaunda has demanded a reply by midday tomorrow from London, or he will seek a quarrel with them.

The president also disclosed that member of parliament for Mwinilunga West, Mr John Kalenga, is the leader who brought in wine from South Africa illegally. Dr Kaunda cleared the air over the wine kegs scandal, saying Mr Kalenga brought in the wine without an import license, but it is not as if he had stolen them. He, however, made it clear that Mr Kalenga will not be protected, and that the law will take him to court. The wine kegs scandal was first brought to light in January by the Zambia DAILY MAIL when 10,000 cases of wine imported into the country from South Africa were impounded at the Lusaka international airport.

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER CLAIMS AGITATORS RESPONSIBLE FOR STUDENT UNREST

LD221716 Johannesburg International Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The South African minister of colored relations, Mr Marais Steyn, has issued a warning that the government will consider closing down colored schools unless discipline and order are restored by the end of the week.

In a statement to the House of Assembly he said latest reports reaching the Department of Colored Relations from colored schools indicated that the disturbances were spreading under tremendous pressure by agitators. Mr Steyn also said the press was much to blame for the spread of unrest as it had failed to heed an appeal to treat the matter in such a way as not to create disturbances. Instead, many press reports had virtually advertised protest meetings and facilitated the work of agitators.

ZIMBABWE

BULGARIA'S TAKOV ISSUES STATEMENT ON RELATIONS

LD211222 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 19 Apr 80 CA

[Text] The following is the text of a statement issued by the vice president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Peko Takov, who is currently in Salisbury for the independence celebrations:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria accepted with pleasure the invitation to send a delegation to the festivities on the occasion of the independence of Zimbabwe. At this historic moment we are happy that we have had the opportunity to personally congratulate the people of Zimbabwe on their glorious victory and to wish them good fortune and success in their independence development. The Bulgarian people and the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always supported in the difficult years the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for freedom and independence. We will continue in future to give our full support to the people of Zimbabwe in their striving for development and future progress of the people and their government. We will endeavour to further develop our friendly relations and cooperation in every field between our two friendly countries and peoples.

Our government has declared its readiness to recognize Zimbabwe as an independent state and to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level by opening an office in the near future. In the historical day of the declaration of the independence of Zimbabwe the president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, sent official letters to the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Comrade Mugabe, and to the president, Comrade Banana, which we were authorized to deliver. On behalf of the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian Government and the president of Bulgaria, Comrade Zhivkov, once again we would like to wish most sincerely the friendly people of Zimbabwe and the government headed by Comrade Mugabe happiness and prosperity to the people of Zimbabwe.